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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

WEATHER FORECAST.

RAINY.

Barometer 29.97

Temperature 8 p.m. 63

Humidity 8 p.m. 94

8150

日八廿月十

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1919.

三拜禮 號九廿月壹英港

SINGLE COPY: 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF STASSBOURG SECTOR.

CHAIRMAN OF GERMAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION RESIGNS.

Amsterdam, January 27. A Berlin official message announces General von Winterfeldt's resignation of the Chairmanship of the German section of the Armistice Commission, owing to Marshal Foch's decision to occupy Strassbourg Fortress sector on the 29th inst.

[A message from Berlin on the 17th inst. stated:—The renewed Armistice provides that Germany will deliver 53,000 agricultural machines of various kinds, by February 17th, and punishment is demanded of those guilty of illegal treatment to prisoners of war in Germany. As a guarantee, the Entente reserves the right of occupying a sector of the fortress of Strassbourg, formed by the fortifications on the right of the Rhine with a strip of territory between 5 and 10 kilometres fronting the fortifications.]

THE FIGHTING IN NORTH RUSSIA.

ALLIED TROOPS FORCED BACK.

London, January 27. A British North Russia official message says:—The Bolsheviks continued their pressure on the Shenkursk front with considerable forces and attacked on January 22 and 23, after three days' bombardment. Our forces, consisting principally of Americans and Russians, withdrew to the Shenkursk defences to avoid being outflanked by superior numbers and later evacuated the town and defences, taking up a shorter line northward.

ALLIES HAVE SUFFICIENT REINFORCEMENTS.

Washington, January 27. General March has published an official despatch similar to the British North Russia official message already cabled. General March adds that subsequent attacks on new American positions were repulsed and the Inter-Allied Commander has sufficient reinforcements to handle the situation.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

SOME NEW APPOINTMENTS.

London, January 27. The Press Bureau announces that the following appointments have been made:—The Earl of Lytton to be Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M.P., to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry. Mr. Waldorf Astor to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board.

BRITISH TROOPS IN BELGIUM.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

Brussels, January 26. Brussels saw a great British military display for the first time when the Third Corps marched past the King of the Belgians and the Prince of Wales to-day. The snowy weather did not prevent huge and enthusiastic crowds from assembling and cheering the troops, whose magnificent bearing excited the wildest admiration. An infantry battalion, the Life Guards, gunners and Scotch regiments headed by pipers were particularly cheered.

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PREPARING FOR A MEETING.

London, January 27. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the National Theatre at Weimar is being prepared for a meeting of the National Assembly. Besides the installation of telegraph and telephones there will be special wireless communication with Berlin while many buildings are being requisitioned, including the Grand Duke's castle, except the private rooms. The Garrison is being heavily increased.

ACUTE FAMINE IN INDIA.

HIGH PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS: SERIOUS FAILURE OF CROPS.

London, January 27. A Delhi message says the high prices of foodstuffs are inflicting grave hardships on the poorer classes. The agricultural position in Northern India has grown worse owing to the absence of winter rains. Among the measures taken to ameliorate the situation are the prohibition of the exportation of Indian grain, a favourable acquisition of most of the Burma rice crops, and the importation of Australian wheat.

The facilitation of inter-Provincial transportation of foodstuffs from better stocked areas is probable. Nothing is apparently yet settled regarding the importation of South African maize.

WAR CONFERENCE COMMISSIONS.

SOME INTERESTING APPOINTMENTS.

London, January 27. A communique from Paris, dated to-day, says representatives of the Powers with special interests, under the presidency of M. Cambon, have appointed the following members of missions in accordance with the decisions of the plenary session on the 25th instant:—League of Nations Mission: Belgium, M. Hymans; Brazil, Senhor Fesca; China, Dr. Wellington Koo; Serbia, M. Vesnich; Portugal, Senhor Reis.

Responsibility of Authors of the War Mission: Serbia, M. Yovanovitch; Roumania, M. Rosental; Greece, M. Polites. International Legislation on Labour Mission: Belgium, M. Vandervelde; and M. Mahaim; Cuba, M. Bontanville; Czechoslovak Republic, M. Benes.

International Control of Ports, Waterways and Railways Mission: China, Mr. Wang; Greece, M. Constantin; Serbia, M. Vesnich; Uruguay, M. Blanes.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION MEETS.

London, January 27. A communique from Paris, dated to-day, says the British Empire Delegation met last evening in the Villa Majestic, when the following were present:—Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Baines, Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Mr. W. M. Hughes, General Botha, General Smuts, Mr. W. F. Massey, Sir George Ward, Mr. Lloyd, Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir C. P. Sinha and Sir Maurice Hankey.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PORTUGUESE UNREST.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT.

Lisbon, Jan. 26. An official message says: Although the Monarchists at Braganza, Lisbon and Vizeu have been crushed as military the civilians an Aveiro district are seeking to revive quarrels among the Republicans. The Government has resigned in order not to weaken the Republican forces at the present grave juncture but continues to conduct affairs until the new Cabinet is formed.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

London, Jan. 26. Reuter has received the following official statement as regards the situation in Portugal. Certain units on Jan. 23 of the Lisbon garrison declared in favour of the Oporto rebels and a regiment of cavalry and part of another, with three batteries of artillery took up positions at Monsanto. The Government thereupon enrolled nine thousand volunteers to augment the regulars, and surrounded and defeated the rebels and captured their guns. The rebel cavalry is at present retreating in disorder and is being closely pursued. The victory aroused great enthusiasm in Lisbon and the Government is now carrying out large concentrations of troops with a view to suppressing the rising in Oporto with a minimum of fighting.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

ANOTHER STRIKE MOVEMENT.

London, Jan. 26. The employees of the shipbuilding trades in the Port of London have decided to strike on the 27th for an all-round increase of fifteen shillings a week. Twelve thousand men are concerned. At a conference held in London the National Union of Railwaymen resolved to support the strike movement if necessary in order to obtain meal-time being included and paid for in the eight-hour working day. Furthermore it was decided to support a demand for a six-hour day.

WIDESPREAD UNREST.

London, Jan. 27. Belfast was without gas and electricity last evening as a result of the strike of Municipal employees and shipyard workers. Hospitals in which were hundreds of wounded and sick soldiers had insufficient gas to cook dinner. Bakers in Glasgow struck on Saturday. Trouble is spreading to Fife where fourteen thousand miners are already out. A meeting of Liverpool railwaymen supported the decision of their London comrades to take direct action on Feb. 9 unless the demands for an eight hour day and the elimination of non-Unionists are conceded.

LIEBKNECHT'S FUNERAL.

Amsterdam, Jan. 27. At Berlin on the occasion of the funeral of Herr Liebknecht and thirty-two Spartacists, Government troops with field guns and machine guns were posted everywhere. Motor lorries with machine guns patrolled the streets and all traffic was stopped. The procession was four miles long, fifty thousand people participating. They marched to the cemetery and dispersed quietly.

A CONSPIRACY RECALLED.

London, Jan. 26. The Home Secretary at the request of the Prime Minister has decided to release on licence Alfred and Winifred Mason who were convicted in February, 1917, of conspiracy to murder the Prime Minister.

A LITHUANIAN VICTORY.

Berne, Jan. 27. A message from Berlin says that Lithuanian troops have defeated the Bolsheviks, capturing six thousand east of Kovno. The Lithuanians are reported to be marching on Kila.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO BE RELEASED.

We learn that all steamers under the local Government Requisition Scheme, are to be released at the end of this month. This does not apply to the local steamers requisitioned under the Home Government Requisition Scheme. Judging from the fact that freight rates are so high, it is not surprising that the local steamers might appear to be in a better position than the foreign ones.

CANTONESE WOMEN PUBLISH WEEKLY.

Chinese women in Canton are attempting journalism. On Sunday January 26, a five-page publication, 'Wei Tai Women's Weekly' appeared. For the time being, it is given to the poor newswomen and sellers for sale at three cents each. The publisher, Miss Wong On Lung is the manager; Miss Wong Ching is the editor; and Miss Lee is the publisher of the weekly. The first issue attracted a large number of readers and found a good sale.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

IMPORTANT HONGKONG BRANCH MEETING.

A meeting of the workers of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild was held at Government House, this morning, for the purpose of reviewing the work done by the various branches of the Society during the war, and to discuss the question of continuing the work during peace.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., presided and there were present Sir Haviland de Saumarez, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Lady de Saumarez, Mrs. Gurner, Mrs. Hickling, and a large number of ladies of the Colony connected with the Guild.

His Excellency said he had been asked to preside at the meeting. He thought he might say that his knowledge of what had taken place since the inauguration of the work of the women of Hongkong was not very extensive. He would like, on behalf of all present, to express their great regret that Lady May was not present at such a meeting as the one being held, and their increased regret that they now knew that Lady May would not return to the Colony. When ever during the war she had been present in Hongkong, she had taken the lead, not only in the work of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, but in all good causes connected with the war, and she herself would regret as much as we do that she could not be present at the meeting which marked the winding up of war work (Applause). The object of the meeting was to review what had been done by the Guild, throughout the war, and to arrive at some arrangement whereby the work can be continued in time of peace. It would be a very great pity that such a widespread organisation should come to an end now that hostilities had ceased, but he would leave to others the task of suggesting what was to be done. Continuing, His Excellency said his duty was the pleasing one of expressing the great appreciation of the work done by certain ladies who had been in charge of the various parts of the organisation. To Mrs. Stubb they were very grateful for having originated the City Hall Work Party. She had been in Hongkong throughout the war and had been indefatigable in her labours. The following also had to be thanked for their supervision of the various branches and departments of the Guild:—Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Lammert, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Loureiro, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Keigwan, Mrs. Gurner, Mrs. Sandeman, Mrs. Anstruther, Mrs. Maconachie, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Alabaster, Mrs. Hickling, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Parr, Mr. Knight, Major Cassell and Messrs. Shawan, Tomes and Co. Continuing, His Excellency said that a request had been received from Sir Herbert Powell, who was head of the Red Cross in Vladivostok, for warm clothing for Russian officers of the old army who had no proper clothes and who had escaped from Siberia. The same request was sent to Shanghai and money from Hongkong was sent to Shanghai for Sir Haviland de Saumarez to apportion as he thought best, and about 250,000 was raised in two days, and the garments had reached Vladivostok in time for the Russian Christmas. They had to express to Mrs. Stubb the grateful thanks of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild for the efficient help rendered in the matter. He then called upon Lady de Saumarez to address the meeting.

(Continued on Page 2.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

DISTRESS IN SOUTH CHINA.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Because of the shortage of rice in South China, the price of each picul has increased to two or three dollars. People of the poorer classes find it hard to live with the cost of rice and food-stuffs so high. Some beggars in Canton recently died of hunger and cold. The Civil Administration of Kwangtung has asked the Authorities at Wuhu and Chinkiang to exempt the rice to be shipped to Canton from likin duties in order to lessen the cost a little in the South. His Excellency the Civil Governor thinks this is a most important thing to do so as to alleviate hardships of the poor people.

In such hard times, the poor people are tempted to sell their offspring in order to get money for their daily bread; weak people may die of hunger and cold, and strong people may be compelled to become thieves. In view of these facts the writer does not doubt that the leading merchants of Hongkong will do something to relieve the distress. A meeting was held last Sunday, the 19th inst., at which a committee was appointed to raise money for the purpose of importing rice from abroad in order to sell it to the poor at cost price. It is hoped that Hongkong, with its usual generosity, will gladly support this project.

Yours etc.,
WONG SHUI LUNG.
Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1919.

AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRACY.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Your Correspondent "An Australian Woman", whose letter of the 27th instant appeared in your columns of yesterday, in seeking to cast doubts upon the bona fides of my own position in relation to a portion of the criticism contained in my letter of the 23rd instant, which appeared in your issue of the 24th instant—a criticism which she in no way attempts to controvert—quotes only those words which suit her purpose, refrains from quoting those which, if quoted, would obviously detract therefrom, and altogether ignores the context.

In the portion of my criticism to which your Correspondent apparently takes exception, the context makes it clear that such portion of my criticism was made in Australia in reference to the deprecatory remarks concerning English Troops which I had come across there—in support of which statement I would refer to the words immediately preceding that portion of my criticism set out by your Correspondent, which preceding words read, "in this relation I could not refrain from remarking etc." and when I now say that the particular criticism, against which my criticism is directed, was directed, contained the words "the English Yeomanry are a joke."

I think it will be admitted by all reasonable minded people that, not only was my criticism fully warranted, but also that, in offering it, I was justifiably vindicating the real position, and doing so within the true meaning of the words of the first verse of the Proverbs of Solomon.

DAY BY DAY.

During yesterday there were notified one case (each of diphtheria (British), anterior (Portuguese) and small-pox (Chinese). The last-named was fatal.

Meera Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., with head office at Shanghai, will open a branch in Shumee Canton. Mr. V. Meyer, president and manager of the Company, was in Canton several days ago and is now visiting Hongkong, but he expects to visit Canton again to further look into the arrangement of their business extension.

It is with extreme regret that we chronicle the death of Mrs. Farrell, wife of Mr. Peter T. Farrell, of Takoo Dockyard, at the age of 43 years, which took place at the French Hospital yesterday. The deceased lady, who with her husband had resided at Quarry Bay for several years, was apparently quite well the morning of the day before her death, but she suddenly collapsed and was taken to hospital where she succumbed, the cause of death being cerebral hemorrhage. The sincere sympathy of many friends goes out to the bereaved husband and family in their deep sorrow. The funeral takes place to-morrow at 5 p.m.

against myself, further than to point out that such insinuations are made despite the fact that your Correspondent, in making them, writes "being assured of neither of these facts,"—the italics are mine.

Finally, as your Correspondent—who, as you point out, veils her attack "under the cloak of anonymity"—would appear to favour the reading, marking, learning and inward digestion of Holy Writ, she might—in view of the tone and tenor of her letter—practise her precept in that connection upon the words contained in the 15th verse of the 9th Chapter of the Proverbs of Solomon.

Yours faithfully,
J. SCOTT HARSTON.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1919.

CROWN PRINCE'S DAILY LIFE.

The Hague, Nov. 26.—The *Telegraph* Wierngen correspondent says that the Crown Prince is making friends with the boys and girls of the island, giving them chocolate and other dainties. He goes for regular walks, traversing the whole island. Sometimes he stands by the shore wistfully gazing over the grey expanse of water. He no longer wears puttees and brown boots in his walks. He bought a pair of wooden shoes at a small shop and wears them when tramping. His dwelling is unguarded, and he can move freely about the island.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-NIGHT.

Theatre Royal: Concert by Professor Siklartsky and M. Sykora.
Victoria Theatre: 8.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre: 8.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre: 8.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre: 8.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal: 8.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre: 8.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

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MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON AND M. MAX.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the City of London, at which the Lord Mayor presided, Mr. Richard Davies moved a resolution conveying their congratulations to M. Max, the Burgomaster of Brussels, on his return to his native city from prolonged captivity in Germany. The resolution also recorded their undying admiration of his gallantry and heroism in upholding, at the cost of much personal suffering and indignity, the rights of the City of Brussels against the abominable oppression of German tyrants while in occupation there. Mr. Davies mentioned that only three weeks before the war began, a deputation from the Corporation, headed by the then Lord Mayor visited Brussels as the guests of the Municipality and were charmed with the vivacity, energy, and alertness which the Burgomaster then exhibited. A few weeks later he was taken as a prisoner to Germany and remained there in confinement until the conclusion of the armistice—a period of over four years. Sir Marcus Samuel, seconding the resolution, said M. Max had lost his freedom but not his soul. The motion was carried with acclamation.

LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEMES.

A meeting of 3,000 people in Ashton Hall, Lancaster, recently, unanimously approved a scheme for an industrial village at Westfield for disabled soldiers, commemorating Lancastrians who have fallen in the war. An estate is being given for this object by the Storey family, and the scheme is designed by Mr. Mawson, town planning expert. Lord Richard Cavendish and Brigadier-General Hibbert wrote in support. The cost is £80,000. Accommodation in artistic dwellings is provided for 200 men, with workshops, recreation grounds, etc. Mr. Joseph Bibby, of Liverpool, is an ardent supporter of the project. General Hunter said the scheme was a noble effort in the right direction. A Sussex branch of the British County Homestead Association for training discharged sailors and soldiers to enable them to settle on the land in their own homesteads was inaugurated at Hove, Lord Leconfield, the Lord Lieutenant, presiding. It was stated that Mr. Newgass, of Sharnfold Park, Frant, had placed at the disposal of the association Cockhurst Manor and 40 acres as a training centre in Sussex, and the support of the local Agricultural Education Committee was announced. An appeal was made for between £5,000 and £6,000 to start operations, and a committee was formed which Lord Leconfield was chairman.



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FOOD COUPONS DESTROYED BY MICE.

An awkward position has arisen at Northampton, owing to the partial destruction of food coupons by mice. Coupons enclosed in envelopes, which had been returned by the retail tradesmen during the month, were deposited in wooden boxes until the time arrived for checking them. Mice got into a number of the boxes, and fully 1,500,000 coupons were defaced or intermixed so as to be useless for their purpose.

TO COMBAT TUBERCULOSIS. A cheque for \$1,000,000, the largest cheque ever written in the United States for public health work, was received recently by the National Tuberculosis Association from the American Red Cross. It is the first instalment of an appropriation of \$2,500,000 made by the Red Cross for tuberculosis work during 1919. In return for this appropriation the tuberculosis agencies throughout the United States assisted in the Red Cross call week and cancelled their regular annual sale of Christmas stamps for tuberculosis work.—American Wireless.

FROM THE PULPIT.

CAMOUFLAGE.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning: "There is that feigneth himself rich, yet hath nothing: there is that feigneth himself poor, yet hath great wealth."—Proverbs 13:7.

"There is no creature that is not manifest in His sight: but all things are naked and laid open before the eyes of Him with whom we have to do."—Hebrews 4:13.

Among the most striking reminders we here have had that our country really was at war was the occasional presence in our harbour of weird-looking vessels painted so as to break up their outline to the eye and disguise their real nature from the pirate submarines. They were examples of "camouflage," an ancient art reduced almost to a science in the course of the great war. When Macbeth saw Birnam wood coming to Dunsinane he was looking at a gigantic piece of moving camouflage, every armed man concealed behind his bough; the famous wooden horse of Troy belongs also to the same category. The trapper of the woods well understands the art, as do the furred and feathered creatures which exert their sharp wits to elude him. Volumes have been written upon protective colouring, mimicry, and so forth, tracing the ingenuity with which Nature has taught her children to take on the appearance of their surroundings and play the great game of hide and seek which makes so large a part of their life and doubtless supplies so much of its zest. From the tawny lion of the brown desert to the tiny grasshopper among the green the same system is at work, with amazingly interesting results.

In modern warfare long-range artillery with the aeroplane and the camera to scout for it has necessitated numberless new applications of the old art. But most significant is the rapidity with which the word itself has "caught on," more so than almost any other in the new dialect given us by the war. Concealment, deception, make-believe—life is so full of it that a new and handy term for it seems to have met a want, although we have several others already. Social life, commercial, political, religious, personal life,—in what quarter would one fail to find abundant examples of camouflage, sometimes innocent enough, often otherwise? We feel infinitely sick of it many a time. It seems to involve us inextricably in a web of unreality, till one is tempted to say by habit what David uttered in his haste, that all men are liars. It is not good to fall into such a habit, particularly in early life. "Woe to the generation," said a wise man, "in which the old men are optimists and the young men cynics." The man who makes a speciality of denouncing humbug is usually an illustration of the thing he decries against, in some direction he may never suspect. Kindly charity and saving humour are more helpful than superior scorn, and these one may cultivate without closing one's eyes to humiliating facts.

Humiliating facts are. "This," says an old writer, "is a world of making show; the substance of truth is gone out of it, and ever since man ceased to be what he should be he striveth to seem to be what he is not." If it be true as the Psalmist says that "every man walketh in a vain show," it is a show of his own making, and most of the worries which corrode his heart and corrugate his brow, come from the strain of keeping it up. "There is that feigneth himself rich, yet hath nothing," says the proverb; and what a strain that must mean! It is not poverty which harasses the man who has nothing nearly so much as pretence. Many men and perhaps even more women belittle and embitter their whole existence "keeping up" appearances which need not be kept up at all but for the pride which may accompany an empty purse. A world twice as honest would be ten times as happy, if its inhabitants had but the courage and the sense to drop the hollow display which really deceives nobody, and only brings humiliation to themselves. Social life, in one view of it, would almost seem to have for its main-spring a silly degrading ambition to pass ourselves off as richer.

(Continued on Page 3.)



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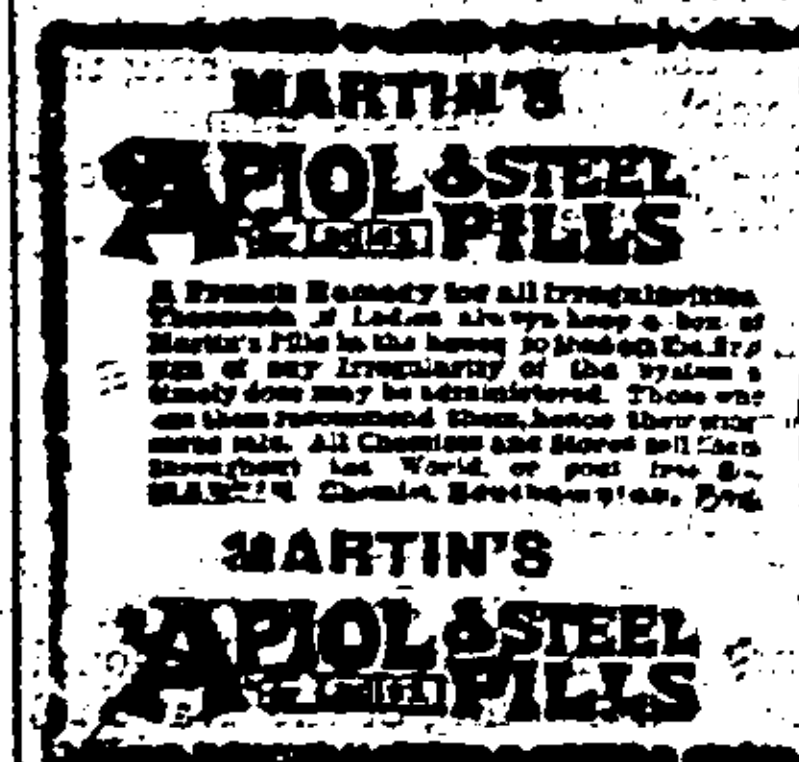
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FROM THE PULPIT.

(Continued from Page 2.)

more important, more "exclusive" abominable expression—than we are. I am not one of those who believe that the spirit of the anob is the real soul of humanity, but who can deny that it plays a great part in many careers?

Existence is a struggle for many who might otherwise pass it in comfort, because they are miserable unless they are making as much display as others, dressing as expensively, living in the supposedly fashionable corner, following the fashionable hobbies, "in," as they say, at every social distraction.

One has heard of a "Hongkong bug" whose bite is believed to impart this particular virus. Doubtless here the thing takes forms of its own, frequently comical, such as can be seen in other garrison towns and Government stations. But the thing itself is as old as Solomon, and not even Lord's reminder that every lily of the field outshone the whole of Solomon's glory has succeeded in driving it out of the life of men and women who by this time really ought to know better.

"Camouflage," all the goods in the front window, to be seen of men. But we do not live in the front window, and if we want to live happily it is wiser to think about the back parlour. Our proverb, to be sure, presents a reverse side in its second clause—"There is that feigneth himself poor, yet hath great wealth." A miserable outside and luxurious interior is the style of the rich man's house where it is desirable to avoid the attention of needy officials. But with us the miser who shams poor has become a social eccentricity. (Still it is astonishing how hard up many people become if you ask them to help some good work, though if it is a question of social display they put another foot forward. Yet the case may be as they say, for if one is living on show one cannot be generous. The widow whose two mites attracted the admiring notice of the Lord was able to be generous because she did not care who knew that she was poor. A happy woman she—let no one pity her—happy not only in her generosity but in her indifference to what other people might think or say, and in being content to seem just what she was, no more, no less. Truly she possessed "great wealth," the treasure of a quiet mind, which is the privilege of all who will eschew pretence, and be free of the soul-strangling strain of its stratagems and insincerities.

The same tendency to make-believe besets, of course, our religious life. Indeed the very word religion seems to suggest hypocrisy to a vast number of people. You can draw cheers from the gallery any day by denouncing religious humbug, especially if the attack is pointed against "these religious people." Nowadays things have become considerably turned around in respect, and it is the publican who lifts up his eyes to heaven and thanks God he is not as these Pharisees, although he will cheerfully confess to breaking every command in the Decalogue, rather plumes himself on it, in fact. Truth to tell there is not a little camouflage of this special brand going about. People seem to delight in making themselves out to be worse than they really are, "feigning themselves poor," so to put it, taking on a pose of indifference, scepticism, irreligion, which is to a certain extent only an affectation. Such is the colour of the environment in certain circles, and numbers of men and women adopt it with apparently no conception that under the plea of making no pretences they are indulging in camouflage of a peculiarly mean and disloyal kind. They go on all their lives doing what the Apostle Peter did once for an hour under the stress of severe temptation when he turned his back on the Galilean. Oh that they might see His face, turned toward them with the look which smote Peter to the heart and made a man of him! I see in form of unreality diffused somewhat widely. It is popular in many quarters and colours a deal of the fugitive literature of the time, usually in implied contrast with the hypocrisy which is assumed to invade "the Churches." Well, all forms of deception, the old which mistakes itself for pious candour is about the worst. The Bible speaks

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but the literal truth when it affirms that the heart of man is deceitful above all things.

It behoves every man who thinks he stands to take heed lest he fall, most especially when he measures the security of his own standing by the seeming unsafety of some other man's foundation. Some day without fail floods will descend and winds blow, and it will be proved beyond question whether your house and mine and our neighbours are solid structures or not. What is the good of leaving ourselves be unreal, either within the accepted conventions of religion or outside them? Unreality cannot last, and reality is bound to come to light. What we each are comes out in the long run, whether worse or better than had been thought. The hollow reputation, built upon neither intellect nor character collapses sooner or later, even in an atmosphere which floats many a bubble. Bankruptcy overtakes the unsound business, even in a world where trickery produces big results. Sterling goodness comes to its own, so also does its counterfeit. When a citizen's will is read, if not sooner, the world finds out what he is really "worth," as we say, and similarly after we are gone, if not before, our characters are summed up pretty accurately by a community which will be either keen to remember or kind to forget, according as we have deserved of it. The truth will out about every one of us—neither flattery nor slander is capable of keeping it out of sight for ever, even the sight of our fellow men. Paint wears off; leaves wither away; camouflage disappears.

But if it were otherwise, if it were possible to live in this world and die out of it deceiving ourselves and all others, there is, happily for us all, a searching glance from which nothing is or can be hidden, a "word of God which is alive and active... and quick to discern the thoughts and intents of the heart." And, adds the Apostle, "there is no creature which is not manifest in His sight, but all things are naked and open before the eyes of Him with whom we have to do." A glorious truth, though a solemn one. How paltry it does make all the pretensions and inflations and ostentations of this world, how certain their exposure, how sure the advent of a kingdom of Christ in which truth at last will shine out in its bravery and beauty, and put all falsities to flight!

Then is it worth while, we may well ask ourselves, and ask often, to try, to "take in God," if one may use the pointed and

perfectly reverent phrase of the American poet?

Is it not wiser to accept His judgment, to seek for it, welcome it, and shape our life in accordance with it? "How can ye believe," our Saviour once asked as if in despair, "who receive glory of one another, and the glory which cometh of the only God ye seek not?" We are wrong at the root if the main stress of our life's effort is to appear this or that in the eyes of our neighbours, our circle, our little world or great one. Truly it is a salutary reflection and a cautionary one that we have to do with one who sees at a glance to the very bottom of our hearts' core where no one else can see however intimately he knows us, where we cannot penetrate ourselves, however unflinchingly we may push our analysis. That is what the Psalmist felt when he cried, "Search me O God and know me; try me and know my ways; and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

In the last resort and at the final issue you will have nothing else to hold on to, not if you were the purest and most experienced of the very saints. Trace your deepest motives, track them down fold after fold into the inmost mazes of mind and heart. The farther you go the more ground you will find, for the sickening scepticism of self leads men to abandon every self-founded hope, and to cast themselves utterly upon the Almighty Saviour. Question yourself strictly, ruthlessly, dropping all camouflage, and you will find yourself where Simon the son of Jonas found himself after the Master's thrice-repeated question, "Lovest thou Me?" had shown him more of himself than he had ever seen before. You will be ready to let go of yourself altogether and to cry in the utter humility which contains the most substantial hope, "Lord Thou knowest all things, Thou knowest that I love Thee," which is a way of saying in the same breath, "I do not know myself; I dare not claim it; I leave it all to Thee."

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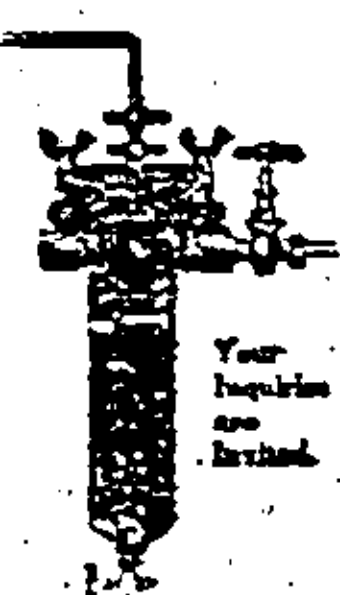
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who are our agents there.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mrs. Lu Chung and Family wish to acknowledge with thanks the many floral tributes and letters of sympathy received in their recent sad bereavement.

DEATH.

FARRELL.—Suddenly at the French Hospital on 28th January, 1919, Catherine Walker, aged 43 years, beloved wife of P. T. Farrell, 2 Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay. Funeral will pass the Monument to-morrow (Thursday) at 5 p.m.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1919.

HOW MUCH LONGER?

If it be true, as suggested by a correspondent in our columns yesterday, that Japanese interests are contemplating the purchase of the R.A. Mess premises in Bowen Road and/or the private hotel known as Lauriston, then we think it high time that effective action were taken to preserve European residential areas of this kind from further encroachment. The extent of the Japanese and Chinese "invasion" is known to everybody; we have hammered away at the point until we have almost wearied in the task. Gradually during recent years Europeans have been steadily and systematically ousted from their residences, until to-day the situation has become absolutely chronic. There is no other term for it. This kind of thing has gone on long enough; it is time a halt were called. The worst feature of it all is that, bad as conditions are, they are getting worse and worse as time goes on, and if the present tendencies continue much longer we shall find no Europeans living outside hotels excepting those residing on the Peak, which is by Ordinance protected from Asiatic encroachment. Such a state of affairs should never be tolerated in this British Colony, and we say, after fully weighing our words, that it is a reflection on the Government that a situation of this kind should ever be possible. If the Peak can be "reserved" by Ordinance, so can other localities.

The feelings of the public on this most vital question have been made plain to the authorities. The mass meeting held some little time back, with its demand for the early appointment of a Commission, was a reflection of popular opinion on the issue. But what has been done in the meantime? Nothing, so far as the public can judge, beyond a formal acknowledgment of the resolution by the Government, with a tardy promise that it would be laid before His Excellency the Governor on his return to the Colony. In the interim, Sir Henry May has resigned. Is the matter therefore to be left in abeyance until a new Governor, in no wise acquainted with local conditions, is appointed? That would be sheer injustice. This is a matter which demands prompt and thorough attention, and we trust that further representations will without delay be made to the Government by those who have already put forward the request for the appointment of a Commission. The ratepaying public has had more than its fill of "wait and see" methods.

The suggestion has many times been made that the Government and the military authorities should effect an exchange of property whereby convenient sites could be secured for residential purposes. We do not know whether anything tangible is in view along these lines, but we do think that some such arrangement would materially ease the situation. Indeed, we can see no reason (as we many times urged) why the greater part of the military forces stationed here, the Staff included, should not be accommodated across the harbour. Were that done, very many central building sites would be made available for those whose business is necessarily centred in the heart of the city. And in conjunction with such a development it would be decidedly advisable to reserve certain areas for European residents. We want a European reservation which is something more than a name. Unless we have it, no amount of new building will relieve the situation, for as fast as good houses are constructed they will be snapped up by those who now are edging Europeans out of houses and homes. The whole problem needs investigation and early action. That is why a Housing Commission should be appointed at once. Government servants are to have their grievances adjusted by a body of Commissioners. We wish them well. But of greater public import than the question of Service emoluments is the housing problem. How much more, therefore, is a Commission needed where the comfort and happiness of the whole populace are concerned?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

OUR CHAIR COOLIES.

Is the pleasure of pacing the streets of Hongkong unmolested going to be denied us? We are thoroughly sick of bringing this subject to the notice of the authorities. In no part of the world, we presume to state, is a citizen jostled so rudely by the players of vehicular traffic as he is in Hongkong. We not only have to pay stiff for transportation across roads to ricksha and chair coolies (double the scheduled rates), but have to put up with a good deal of nonsense. Anybody who crosses the thoroughfares in the evenings will bear us out with regard to the insolent way patronage is solicited by these coolies. Even if you do not pass them and keep to the footpath, you are still not immune from it. "Hey, hey!", a finger pointed at you, a loud and hearty laugh at you, rickshas and chairs pushed under your very nose are of every day occurrence. Surely, it is time that the Police took action in the matter. Unlicensed hawkers may be more profitable from a revenue point of view, but certainly in the interests of decency and the good name of the Colony it is time such hustling was cried a halt to. The Captain Superintendent of Police, as has been disclosed often at the Magistracy, makes it a point to go round occasionally to see who sell vegetables without licences, but we think the trouble we have discussed is a greater menace than the one the C.S.P. makes a hobby of investigating in his leisure hours. It has been ruled previously that soliciting fares is a violation of the regulations. The public know and see where the rickshas or chairs stand, and if they want they could easily hail one. It is high time the present practice of these Johns was put a stop to.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

According to yesterday's telegrams, there is going to be what amounts to another Peace Conference, for that is what the Labour Conference which is to be held at Bern on February 3rd really means. The Conference now sitting at Paris has to bring about a lasting peace for the whole world, but this in itself is useless if the individual nations are cut up within their own borders by industrial unrest and social enmity. Each of the two conferences is vitally necessary for the success of the other, and it must be the duty of their delegates to work hand in hand for the common good. In our editorial of yesterday we spoke of the necessity of assuming a new attitude towards the great Labour problems which the end of the war has sprung upon us. The whole question of Labour and Capital has taken on a new aspect, and fresh methods must be used if we hope to deal successfully with the great change in social and industrial life. One thing is certain: Labour will not be content with the old system of living, and, as Mr. Henderson says, the task of the Conference at Bern will be to find a method of assuring a higher standard of life in all countries.

THE SMALLER NATIONS.

It is interesting to note the attitude of the Great Powers with regard to the request of the smaller powers for representation at the League of Nations Conference and the Labour Committee. As Mr. Clemenceau pointed out to Chinese and Siamese delegations the other day, the Allies as great victorious nations are in a position to plan out the future of the world on their own initiative. They require no help in the work of peace, but out of their generosity and inspired with the idea of a League of Nations, they have allowed the smaller Powers to co-operate in the scheme. The Chinese delegation, in putting forward their claim, mentioned the assistance given to the Allies by the thousands of Chinese labourers in France. Without trying to minimise the great help of these workmen, their claim seems very small in the face of the stupendous sacrifices of the Allies, as the French Premier pointed out, the Allies had 12,000,000 men in the field, and their dead could be counted in millions. The smaller nations should be content with the generosity shown them, and try to repay it by faithful co-operation in the great work.

DAY BY DAY.

PLANS OF EDUCATION SHOULD BE FRAMED FOR THE AVERAGE AND NOT FOR EXCEPTIONAL MINDS.

From the Holland Trading Co. we have received two very striking Chinese calendars.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.3-16d.

The staff of the Canton American Consulate-General has just been increased by the arrival of Mr. Joseph C. Nardini, Vice-Consul. Mr. Nardini will have special charge of the emigration service.

We are informed by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni that Friday, the 31st instant, being the Chinese New Year Eve he has dispensed all Catholics within his Vicariate from abstinence on that day, commencing at noon.

Entries for the coming Canton Industrial Fair, which were to have closed on January 26, will be postponed until February 2, the exhibition beginning February 4. Mr. Chan Lim Pak, president of the Kwangtung Mining Association, Mr. Tan Min San, president of the Overseas Chinese Labour Association, and many others have promised to help in encouraging the public to enter exhibits. Among the exhibits will be some machines and apparatus from the proposed Canton Aviation School.

The American Consulate-General, Hongkong, issues a Trade Inquiry List which shows that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections in horsehair and hair of other animals; iron and steel products and hardware; silk piece goods, pongees, straw braids; drugs, chemicals, ores, metals, egg and food products; dry colours, aniline dyes, resin, paint materials; motor car accessories; belting; cotton piece goods, hardware and general manufactures; moving picture films; ores, ferro alloys, chemicals, steel and similar goods.

A Chinese dwarf is a rare sight. One such dwarf had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the Hongkong Police and through them was introduced to-day to Mr. J. R. Wood. "He could not catch the other people. He caught me," said this dwarf. There was a great deal of subtle humour about this. The charge against him was that he was gambling in the street with a band of Chinese, and, on the authority of a lunko who arrested him, was seen shaking the cup and dice. The dwarf stoutly denied this, adding that he was a vegetable hawker and trumped out his licence with a smile on his face, as if hawking licences insured the possessor against Police arrests. Yesterday, while carrying a basket of vegetables, he saw a crowd of people and going up to them a constable made a fell swoop on him. He ran away and was entangled. We regret we have not been able to secure the verdict in the case.

Such punny things occur in Hongkong. The Chinese thief is a splendid study. When Mr. J. R. Wood retires, he may be prevailed upon to give us his official reminiscences, for he is in the happy position of seeing life through the Police kaleidoscope. Last night at 10 o'clock an Indian sergeant of the Police Force, who has a private home at 12, Bonham Road, while returning from duty, saw a man coming down from his house, carrying some cloth in his waist. When challenged, he said he came to see a friend. The man was seized and soon it was discovered that the clothes in the possession of the constable were those belonging to some one living in the same building. A route march took place to the Police Station and when searched, the man was found to be wearing three trousers, which were wet and belonging to an amah of the place the man visited. The man was to have been produced before Mr. J. R. Wood.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

ANNUAL VESTRY MEETING.

The annual meeting of the seatholders and subscribers of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, was held in the Church Hall, yesterday at 6 p.m.

The Rev. A. F. Woodman Dowding presided, and there were about forty members of the congregation present. The proceedings were opened by the Rev. Mr. Dowding offering a short prayer, after which he called upon the Hon. Secretary to read the minutes of the last annual meeting which was done.

The Chairman referring to the report and accounts, said the details had already been circulated and, no doubt, all present had had an opportunity of looking over the details. He thought they would all agree that, in spite of a very difficult year, matters were in a good position, and that the financial report was a very satisfactory one and reflected great credit upon the officials of the Church who had been so steadfast in looking after its interests. The Hon. Treasurer desired it to be mentioned that should any member wish to ask any questions he would do his best to give a satisfactory answer.

It was then proposed by Mr. R. Packham and seconded by Mr. J. J. Robson that the report and accounts be adopted, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Referring to the election of the members of the Vestry, the Rev. Mr. Dowding said he was sure they would like him to say something, on their behalf, with regard to the officials of the Church who were now about to resign. It was one of the best benefits of a democratic institution such as St. Andrew's Church that the permanent officials should be in close touch with the members of the Church so that every year they might get fresh inspiration and stimulation from the people they represented. Proceeding, Mr. Dowding said it was always a very difficult position, first of all, for a new clergyman to give satisfaction in a parish and, of course, it was impossible to please everybody, but with the help of the members of the vestry who were in close touch with the Church members, the matter was made much easier. He could not, of course, say the nice things he would like to say regarding the officials now about to resign, because he had not known them long enough and it was not for him to refer to the faithful services they had rendered, but he thought he might add, for himself, that they had shown extreme kindness and had been very helpful in many matters.

The out-going members of the vestry were then re-elected en bloc, with the exception of Mr. Morris who was leaving the Colony, he being replaced by Mr. N. L. Railton, on the motion of Mr. G. Martin, seconded by Mr. Curry. The re-elected members were Sir Paul Chater C.M.G., Dr. Smalley and Messrs. R. Packham, J. J. Robson, W. Whiteley, B. E. Fielder and G. Martin. The motion for their re-election was proposed by Mr. Platt and seconded by Mr. Wolfe.

Mr. R. Packham and Mr. J. J. Robson were re-elected Churchwardens on the motion of Mr. N. L. Railton, seconded by Mr. Gill.

Mr. G. Martin was re-elected Hon. Secretary, Mr. N. L. Railton, Hon. Treasurer and Mr. I. Martin, organist, by common assent.

The Chairman then suggested that an effort should be made to organise social evenings and after some discussion it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of Mrs. Packham.

The question of starting a small Church magazine, dealing with matters of interest to the Church members only, was discussed and it was decided to leave this in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Dowding.

The Chairman then put for discussion on the meeting the question of re-instituting the Ancient and Modern Hymn Book and it was finally decided that the present Hymn Book should be used in conjunction with the Ancient and Modern, it to be left to discretion of the Rev. Mr. Dowding to choose the hymns and tunes.

Mr. Mann then addressed the meeting on the question of introducing instrumental music at the services in conjunction with the organ and choir. The speaker expressed his opinion that that course would help to

MODERN MODES.



DESIGNS OF THE MOMENT BY "SACHA".

The very straight silhouette is the feature of the dark brown duvelyn dress which is shown above. The very long overblouse is unbelted and is fitted by four small darts at each side. These, as well as the square neckline, are embroidered in brown wool. The back of the waist is divided into horizontal sections which are joined by ladder-stitch embroidery. A band of seal trims the bottom of the waist. The set-in sleeves have flaring cuffs which are embroidered in straight lines.

The more the season advances, the more certain it is that the Noah's Ark silhouette will carry the day for all frocks and a very large proportion of the costumes and wraps. But history never repeats itself exactly, and our designers have evinced wonderful ability in varying matters without going in for radical changes. Such variations now take the form of a less inward slope from the hips. In some cases this is obtained by the actual sloping in of the skirt, but folding in the width in pressed plaits is preferable when appliques of various sorts serve to keep them down more securely besides rendering them more ornamental. But more novel is the double or triple skirt, none that may be termed wide, but the upper always wider than that or those below it. A similar effect is given when a tunic exists, as in the case of walking costumes when the half or three-quarter long coat will measure a good bit more round the bottom than the skirt over which it is worn. A wide band of fur—or its equivalent—running round the skirt knee-high or a little below, or bordering a straight cut three-quarter long coat, serves the purpose also. Anyhow, I am not exaggerating when I say that a large proportion of the frocks and costumes do not exceed a measurement of forty inches about the foot. As regards the lengths of skirts the tendency is also toward curtailment, but in

this matter, more liberty is allowed, three or four extra inches by no means placing a gown on a less elegant footing. Nevertheless, many do not cover half of the limbs between knee and instep. A new idea consists in draping up the skirt slightly at the back so that it hangs a bit longer in front than behind.

Figured satinettes, silk voiles, crepes, and others of a similar description are provided in much larger quantities than usual this time of the year. For many of these, the foundation is of a dark or dull colour, whereas the spots, diamonds, squares and fancifully shaped blotches, that form the pattern, are either quite light or some brilliant colour such as scarlet, orange or bright blue or green. Similar materials are shown on which the patterns are woven in different coloured yarns and gilt or silvered thread or tinsel. Among the specialties are to be found materials woven so as to give the effect of skins and furs. Some of the imitations of sable, mink, and chinchilla are really wonderful, and provide the trimming for a very large number of costumes and wraps.

Checked materials maintain a certain vogue, but striped ones are to a very great extent taking their place. For these, choice is divided between very narrow stripings set quite closely and broad stripings composed of a number of narrower ones of different widths, the former being used to build up entire costumes (frequently two ways of the material) and the latter combined with plain. The fancy for stripings is extended to all manner of materials silks, as well as tailor varieties, the thin as well as the thick. One of the novel ideas consists in combining heavy materials with thin ones, especially for the frocks which do double duty for indoor and outdoor wear under a wrap. Jersey cloths maintain their vogue. Some of the new varieties are of a heavier make than the majority of their forerunners and even show line-stripes and speckled effects.

PORTSMOUTH GARDEN CITY.

The Portsmouth Town Council is anxious to see a Garden City arise on the slopes of Portdown Hill, and has entered into a provisional contract with Capt. Tristram, the lord of the manor, for the purchase of 540 acres of land at £52,000. This is a generous offer, for building land inside the borough is now fetching from £500 to £1,000 per acre. A scheme is to be submitted to the Local Government Board with a view to obtaining the financial assistance promised by the Government, simultaneously with schemes for the clearance of slum areas and for the extension of the borough boundaries to include the low land.

induce a larger attendance, which, after all, was the main thing.

It was finally decided that the suggestion be adopted and that Mr. Mann be appointed to organise the idea.

Other suggestions put forward were the payment of a small fee to the choir boys, the appointment of a Choir Master and the providing of a copy of the Church Deed of Trust to all members. These matters were finally left for the members of the Vestry to deal with.

Mr. R. Packham then thanked the Chairman and referred to the fact that the meeting was one of the best attended, ever held in St. Andrew's Church, which augured well for the future.

The proceedings were then terminated with the offering of a short prayer.

NOTICES

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Annual-Winter

SALE

NOW ON

LADIES' OVERCOATS

Usual Price \$15.00 Sale Price \$ 8.00

" 20.00 " 10.00

Misses' and Children's Overcoats
from 20% to 40% Reduction

BOYS' OVERCOATS

Usual Price \$16.00 Sale Price \$11.00

" 18.00 " 12.50

" 20.00 " 14.00

HOSIERY

Ladies' Cotton Hose

Sale price c30 per pair.

Gents' Lisle Socks

Sale price \$3.75 per doz.

Our Entire stock marked
Bargain Prices.

Sale for Cash only.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

34, Queen's Road Central.

A NEW CINEMA.

ON EMPIRE THEATRE
SITE.

A great clearance has been made on that plot of ground opposite the Central Market and on which the Empire Cinema formerly stood.

The ground is a reserved plot for the Government scheme for the extension of the Central Market, and until such time as that scheme matures, the plot is let out on lease for three years at a stretch and is put up for tender as each successive lease expires. It appears that the proprietors of the Empire Theatre were not successful in their tender this year, but negotiations were commenced with the party whose tender was accepted for the taking over of the theatre. The parties could not come to terms, however, and therefore the building had to be pulled down. We understand that a new cinema theatre will be erected on the site.

THE SUN COMPANY IN CANTON.
The Sun Company's new building, in Canton, on the riverfront, is now complete and is an imposing structure of twelve stories, including three storeys in the tower. The building cost over a million dollars to erect and was completed in two years, the whole of the work being done by the Sun Company. The building contains two cinema theatres, a roof garden decorated in scenic style specially for Chinese, and there is also a hotel and restaurant in which it is intended to cater specially for tourists. Another feature of the building is that there is a graduated road, in sections, to the top of the building. That this enterprising firm is likely to be well repaid for its outlay is shown by the fact that the daily takings of the Canton branch now amount to well over \$10,000.

WINGARNS

IS YOUR FACE DISFIGURED

by pimples or blotches? If so it is a sure sign that

PINKETTES

are needed to set matters right.

As a remedy for disordered liver, biliousness, coated tongue, sick headaches, pimples, blotched skin, and other troubles arising from constipation Pinkettes are perfection. Tiny but thorough, as gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 60 cents the phial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

IS

THE FEATURE PAPER

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for

"CURRENT COIN"

On TUESDAYS for

"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"

On WEDNESDAYS for

"MODERN MODES"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

On SATURDAYS for the

"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

Note the day on which your
favor to feature appears.

WINGARNS

FOOTBALL REFEREES' BOARD.

DISTURBANCES ON
GROUNDS.

At a meeting of the Referees' Board of the Hongkong Football Association held last evening an enquiry was held into the causes whereby H. Mc. Tavish of the Hongkong Club, Corpl. Pascall, of the Royal Engineers, and Leung Yuk Tong of the South China Club were ordered off the field in the matches Navy v. Club on 7th December last and Royal Engineers v. South China on Saturday 25th January.

The referee in each case was C. S. M. Pragnall. Extensive evidence was taken by the Board, which, after due consideration, decided to recommend to the H.K.F.A. the following ruling for covering approval.

In the case of the Club player, a censure be administered, with a request that players are expected to assist the Referee as much as possible under any circumstance for the benefit of sport.

As regards the match on Saturday, the Board were convinced that the referee's prompt action was more due to the necessities of the situation, than to the gravity of the offence committed by the players and decided to recommend the case be dismissed. A strong rider was added, however, that in future when such large crowds gather at the Valley particularly when the South China Club are engaged with the British Clubs, the Association Co-opt the services of the Civil Police authorities for the service of two Indian constables, whose presence at other matches have been of material assistance to the Clubs' officials in maintaining order. The great interest taken in association football by the local crowd makes this course imperative for the good of sport, and to prevent a recurrence of scenes as on Saturday which but for the prompt action of the Referee might have been regrettable.

Taking into consideration the freedom which spectators at the Valley are allowed, the Board considered that a temporary excitement by individual players under those conditions, was in the main, excusable.

The Chinese representative, in giving evidence, stated that an announcement in the papers asking the spectators to keep order would be more or less useless, owing to the fact that the great majority are uneducated, and the proposal made by the Board will be the most effective.

The remaining matches this year promise to be of a more than usually exciting nature and spectators to whom these lines are understandable would do well to bear in mind that the good play worthy of applause does not always come from their favourites, also that the other side are not always guilty of playing dirty football, which latter should be left entirely for the referee to decide, this gentleman's position at present on local playing fields being anything but an enviable one.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"HYSON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into 'Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 29th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th February, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1919.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Butchers Meats

BEEF MUTTON LAMB.

RABBITS HARES

SAUSAGES BRAWN PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY

EXCELLENCE.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Tel 114-
AND AT CANTON.

GENERATING PLANTS

SWITCHBOARDS

TRANSFORMERS

MOTORS



SINGON & CO.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS.

Telephone No. 515.

Established 1880.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOW READY.

1919

HONGKONG DIRECTORY,
DIARY AND BLOTTER

PRICE \$3.00

FROM

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
3, Wyndham Street. Tel. 440.

WISEMAN'S

DINNER DANCE

Friday next 31st January

DINNER \$1.00

DANCE \$1.00

Tables may be booked.

Full String Orchestra

Telephone 407.

D. M. GOODALL

Manager.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO. Limited.

NOTICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR
HOLIDAYS.

On SATURDAY, 1st February
& MONDAY, 3rd February. All
Departments will be CLOSED.

Urgent Prescriptions will be
dispensed as usual.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1919.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Or-
dinance No. 5 of 1912, the
EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the transaction of
Public Business on the 1st and
3rd February, 1919.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1919.

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the ORDINARY ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-
pany will be held at the Hong-
kong Hotel, Hongkong, on
SATURDAY, the 15th February,
1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the pur-
pose of receiving the reports of
the Directors together with the
Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 8th February to the
14th February (both days in-
clusive), during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS

& SON,

General Managers
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1919.

MACKINTOSH'S

STOCKTAKING

SALE

FROM MONDAY, Jan. 27th to FRIDAY, Jan. 31st.

RELIABLE GOODS

REMARKABLE PRICES.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

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Telephone 29.

w. **Powell** Ltd
TELEPHONE 346A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES

JUST UNPACKED

IN MANY SMART STYLES.

INCLUDING

BLACK
AND
BROWN

- BROGUES.

BLACK & BROWN

-BOOTS AND SHOES-

FOR OFFICE OR DRESS WEAR.

COLUMBIA
RECORDS.COLUMBIA RECORDS
GIVE MORE FAMOUS
ARTISTES, AND MORE
PERFECT RECORDING
THAN ANY RECORDS
AT ANY PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:-

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY

PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL. 2877.

TEL. 2877.

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INC. IN U.S.A.

YORK BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE

WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS,

WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES

LIBERTY MALT BEVERAGE.

San Miguel's Special Brew, Guaranteed to be non-alcoholic but tastes
and looks like Beer. It Creates an Appetite, and Improves Blood
Digestion. Recommended for Children, Women, and the aged.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

VICENTE ATLENZA.

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SHIPPING.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA INDIA.
EGYPT &c.
FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	12th March	17th April	25th "
NELLORE	9th April	15th May	24th May

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	10th February	28th February
HEJAZ	17th February	9th March

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Shanghai only
DUNERA	29th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
NOVARA	8th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:-
P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 29th January, 1919. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

VIA
Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	27 Feb.	17 March.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	12 March.	2 April.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	27 March.	14 April.
MONTEAGLE	5 April.	29 April.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	24 April.	12 May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	28 May.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	22 May.	9 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, also particulars of rates and descriptive literature, apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co. GENERAL AGENTS, 70, QUEEN STREET, HONGKONG.
For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co. GENERAL AGENTS, 70, QUEEN STREET, HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Jan. 29th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 29th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. Lower Berths & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-
Company's Office 14,
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	Iyo Maru T. 12,330	THURS. 27th Feb. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	Tango Maru T. 12,760	(SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Kosoku Maru T. 7,000 Yamagata M. T. 12,590	(SATURDAY, 1st Feb. FRIDAY, 14th Feb. MON. 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.
LONDON or Liverpool via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	Mishima M. T. 12,590 Sado Maru T. 12,580 Nikko Maru T. 9,600 Kamakura M. T. 12,410	FRI. 21st Feb. at 11 a.m. MON. 24th Feb. at 11 a.m. WED. 27th Feb. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane and Sydney	Tanaka Maru T. 7,000 Kifunezan M. T. 7,000 Shinchi M. T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 28th Jan. Middle of February. THURSDAY, 30th Jan.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	Tanaka Maru T. 7,000 Kifunezan M. T. 7,000 Shinchi M. T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 28th Jan. Middle of February. THURSDAY, 30th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Tanaka Maru T. 7,000 Kifunezan M. T. 7,000 Shinchi M. T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 28th Jan. Middle of February. THURSDAY, 30th Jan.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen- ang and Rangoon	Tanaka Maru T. 7,000 Kifunezan M. T. 7,000 Shinchi M. T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 28th Jan. Middle of February. THURSDAY, 30th Jan.

For date of sailing, apply at the Company's Office.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Leave Yokohama
YAMAGUCHI MARU	31st Jan.	31st Jan.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	12th Feb.	12th Feb.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	23rd Feb.	23rd Feb.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	5th March	5th March
YAMAGUCHI MARU	16th March	16th March
YAMAGUCHI MARU	27th March	27th March
YAMAGUCHI MARU	7th April	7th April
YAMAGUCHI MARU	18th April	18th April
YAMAGUCHI MARU	29th April	29th April

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, PANAMA,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Leave Yokohama
ANYO MARU	31st March	31st March
SEIYO MARU	7th May	7th May
KIYO MARU	12th July	12th July

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. T. DAICO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service Between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "BINTANG" from JAVA 20th February, Sailing for

SAN FRANCISCO direct 21st February, 1919.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light

and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland

Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers, York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA"

March 27th, 1919. February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON.

S.S. "KALOMO" Sailing about 4th February.

For particulars of sailings-shippers are requested to approach

be undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents

SHIPPING NEWS.

DUNDEE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Dundee had a narrow escape some time ago from a U-boat bombardment. An airman observed a large submarine lying at the bottom of the river only a few miles away, and a large number of sweepers and destroyers, answering his call, dropped depth charges, and soon all was over. When divers went down it was discovered that the majority of the crew were still within the wreck, several badly mangled, and all, of course, dead. Thirteen bodies were removed. Pieces of the mangled bodies were picked up on both sides of the Tay, one being the arm of an officer, the identification of rank being ascertained by the marks on the sleeve.

SUBMARINE "STRAFF" AT 74. Mr. Justice Hill and Mr. Justice Roche, sitting in different Courts for the trial of Admiralty actions recently, had before them as witnesses two master mariners who have won distinction by courageous actions against German U-boats. In the first case the witness was Captain Angus Keith, who was awarded the D.S.C. for ramming a submarine, and the O.B.E. for war services as commanding officer of a transport. The second witness was Captain W. S. Lobb, aged 75, who on his 74th birthday successfully beat off an enemy submarine and was awarded the D.S.C. He also holds the O.B.E. for other war services.

USE FOR GERMAN WARSHIPS.

"If," writes a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* "our naval authorities will not consider it too great a waste of material, bearing in mind the fact that the effective life of a warship is not more than about 25 years, and having regard to any arguments that may outweigh sentimental considerations, why not convert some of the seized German boats into ocean carriers? This transformation would, of course, involve the removal of much machinery and many guns, which could be distributed throughout the country as mementoes of a never-to-be-forgotten occasion. Taking a battleship of, say 20,000 tons displacement, it is estimated that by means of the alterations, the cost of which would be much less than that of building new ships, a deadweight capacity of nearly 10,000 tons could be provided. Effect has already been given to the scheme in many of the South American countries, and in your columns nearly a year ago the plan was suggested for the disposal of a number of surplus British warships after the declaration of peace. Why not submit it to a thoroughly representative technical committee?"

BIG LINES TO BE BUILT.

We have reason to believe, says the *Journal of Commerce*, that immediately the leading shipyards of Great Britain are to embark upon an immense programme for the building of various types of liners. In this respect they will have a unique advantage possessed by no other nation in the world, and the information should, indeed, be cheery reading to this nation. We are extremely gratified to learn of this decision, since it has been a vigorous task on our part for many months to bring to bear upon the War Cabinet the need for releasing our splendid liner shipbuilding facilities as early as possible. The latest information which is to hand should give intense satisfaction to the Mersey-side. It is to the effect that Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co., Ltd., have received from among several firms, contracts to build high-class liners for the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., the P. & O., and the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. This is surely a subject upon which Sir George Carter and his firm will be warmly congratulated. Before the outbreak of war Sir George completed the equipment of the new yards at Birkenhead for the purpose of constructing the highest types of mercantile marine vessels, and was proceeding to establish a new era of shipbuilding on the Mersey-side. His efforts were at the time confronted with certain difficulties, but there can now be no doubt that he has overcome those difficulties, and has set into full and vigorous being the Birkenhead yard as a future centre for the construction of great mercantile ships on a footing with the yards on the Clyde, the Tyne, and Belfast.

FRENCH AIRMEN IN TOKIO.

The French Aviation Corps under employment of the Japanese Government arrived at Tokyo on the 24th inst.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SAIGON	Kwangse	20th Jan. at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suhyang	30th Jan. at noon
TSINGTAO, W'WEI & C'FOOKSichow	Sunghai	30th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunghai	6th Feb. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Jan. 29, 1919

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijpanas	Java	28th Feb.	28th Feb.	Java
Tijmanock	Java	19th Feb.	25th Feb.	Shanghai.
Tijini	Java	2nd Feb.		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Mailong... J. W. Evans ... WED. 5th Feb. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Thurs. 30th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wong-sang	Fri. 31st Jan. at 8 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Tak-sang	Fri. 31st Jan. at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwai-sang	Thurs. 6th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mau-sang	Fri. 7th Feb. at noon
MANILA	Loong-sang	Fri. 7th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SPORE & Samarang	Hing-sang	Wed. 12th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the S.S. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The S.S. "VAN WALKER" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern China via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, calling at Hongkong and Penang.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when the weather permits.

SOREN LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer loading up to 1,000 tons.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Amoy, Tientsin and Peking.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Swatow and Amoy.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

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O. S. K.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"INDUS MARU" 10th February.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"SUMATRA MARU" Monday, 10th February.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

"KENKON MARU" Tuesday, 4th February, at noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

"UNNAN MARU" Saturday, 1st February, at noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday, 25th February, at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

"TAITOKU MARU" 8th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 30th January, at 8 a.m.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 2nd February, at 0 a.m.

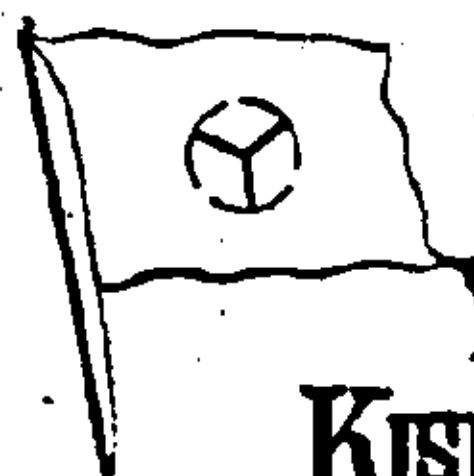
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.



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(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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Coalmine Owners also Bunker Coal Contractors.

Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

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(Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

The s.s. "BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for:—

NEW YORK via Panama Canal about the middle of February.

For freight and further particulars apply to

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NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

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ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.

BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING. DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

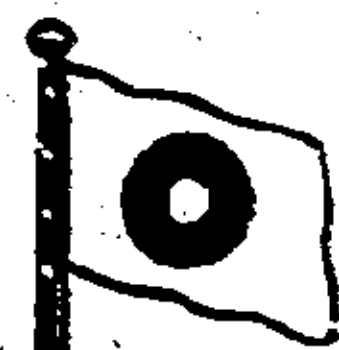
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NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 118 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

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P. N. HULME, Manager.

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KIHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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For further particulars apply to—

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fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailing
SAN FRANCISCO GROTIUS	10,000	5th Feb., 1919.
WILIS	8,000	9th Feb., "

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576

Agents

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

s.s. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

The above named steamer with "Korea Maru" cargo having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified, to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 27th January, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees risk, and expenses, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 31st January, 1919, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on 3rd February, 1919, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 5th February, 1919.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1919.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YAMAGUCHI, YOSHINOBU, KATO, NAKAMURA, SATO, KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAMAYAMA, SIBAI, AND OTSUBO COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, Dairen, TSNANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKISAI"

Codes:—AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed.

Western Union and Bentley's AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAKI, Manager.

No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

s.s. "ECUADOR."

The above mentioned vessel, having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd January 1919 at 2.00 p.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 31st January 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Yokohama Office advising that the s.s. CHIN A sailed from that port on Saturday, January 19th, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on February 1st, according to schedule.

The P. & O. S. S. Co. state that the s.s. CHUNSHING left Singapore for this Port on the 14th instant and is due here on the 17th inst.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Yokohama Office advising that the s.s. CHIN A sailed from that port on Saturday, January 19th, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on February 1st, according to schedule.

The P. & O. S. S. Co. s.s. DURESS left Singapore for this Port on the 23rd instant, with the cargo ship, "Kaituma," and is due here on the 26th inst.

The P. & O. S. S. Co. s.s. DURESS left Singapore for this Port on the 23rd instant, with the cargo ship, "Kaituma," and is due here on the 26th inst.

NOTICES.

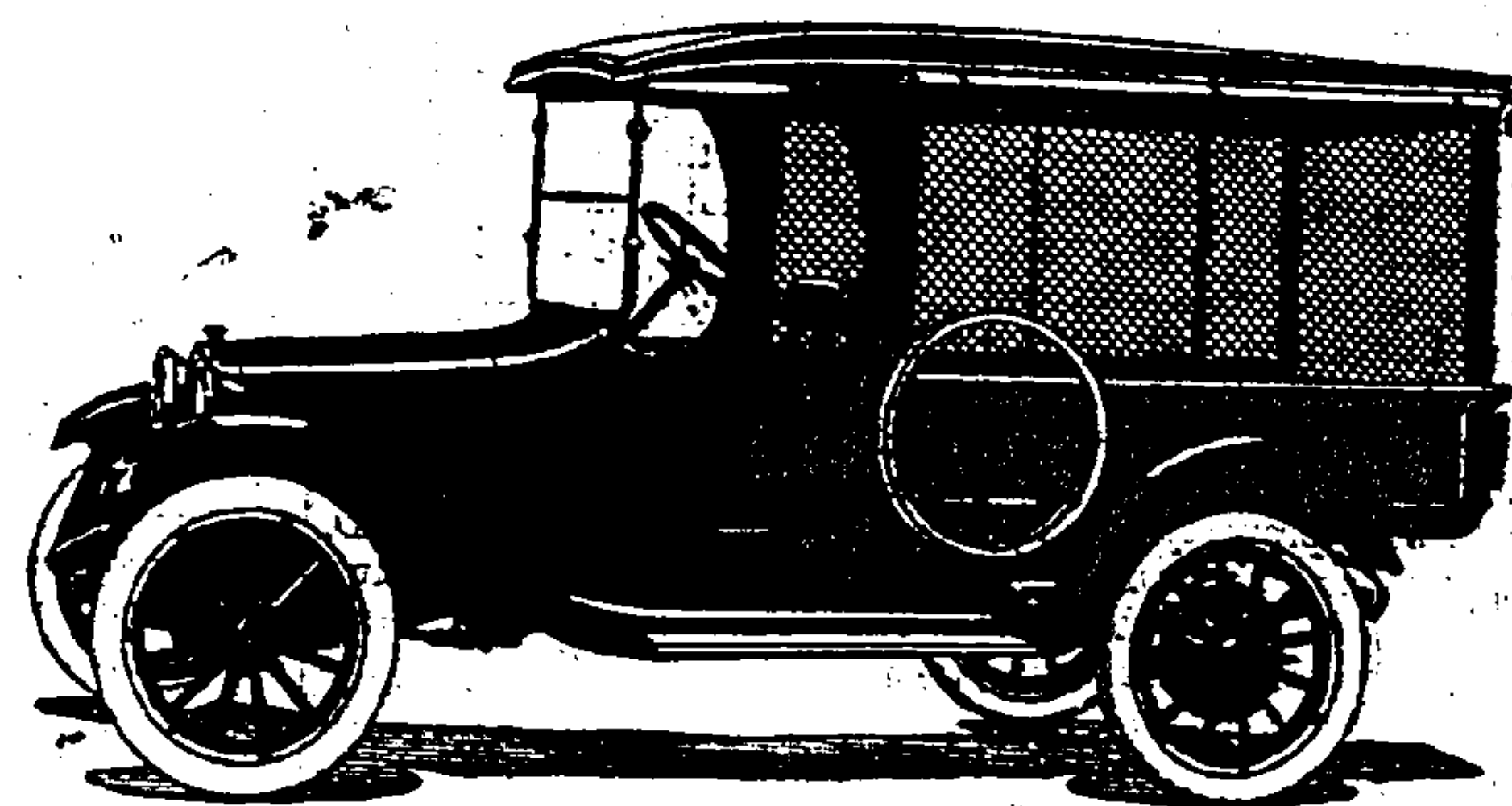
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BUSINESS CAR

Characteristic of Everything
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THE HAULAGE COST IS
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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen, under expert European supervision.

All classes of light metal work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	TYPE OF DOCK	REMARKS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	1	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	1	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	1	
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	1	
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	1	
WATERLOO					
Competition Dock	100	12	12	1	
How Dock	100	12	12	1	
Largest Dock	100	12	12	1	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. K. 55.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Kwongyuen, Kwongyuentung, from Kobe.

Suichong, from Shanghai.

Chongwoo, Queen's Road Central, from Kobe.

Sankai, from Amoy.

Ujmanar, from Osaka.

Miss Linn Sykora, Hongkong Hotel, from Tokio.

Charky, American Consul, from New York.

Vayant, England Market Mid, from Shanghai.

Mr. Wongmingway, Compro-

dore Tungchow, from Shanghai.

H. Hara, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Yooyokhang, care Sweetke-

hong, from Amoy.

Tomuyhing, Fourteen Street, from Shanghai.

Yukingwoo, Tunglee Company Central, from Shanghai.

Drakkee, from Kobe.

Tungchungwei, 1st. Class Pas-

senger, Steamer Kwangtai, from Shanghai.

Youshincho, 8. Th. Kow, from Penang.

Kuchwanan, Menchun, West Street, from Shanghai.

Tachingspo, c/o Tachingspo, from Amoy.

Eastern Extension, Australia

& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams

lying in the E. E. Telegraph

Office at Hongkong.

Andrea Gv Davies, Hongkong

Hotel, from Manila.

Boyle, from Durban.

Calisch, Schnitzler, Hongkong

Hotel, from Manchester.

Harmer, Jardine, Matheson,

from Manila.

Jackson, from Brisbane.

Nakaburaya, Daijohinjo

Mami, Keelung.

Madame Rhine, Astor House

Hotel, from Shanghai.

Temple, King Edward Hotel,

from Detroit, retransmitted for

Manila.

Dyck, from Soerabaya.

Watts Evans, Hongkong Hotel,

from Colombo.

William, c/o Hongkong

Hotel, from Manila.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. to-day at 11.45 a.m. There were present:—Sir Paul Chater (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Rev. Fr. Robert (Directors), Messrs. A.S. Hooper (Secretary), M.S. Northcote, C.S. Gubbay, H.W. Looker and G.H. Potts.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I propose to take the report and accounts as read. The net profits for the year amount to \$93,860.76 as against \$84,927.54 in 1917. The Rent Account shows an increase of \$37,063.14, having had the full year's return from the old German Bank Building as against only four months of the previous year, in addition to which you will be pleased to notice from the Profit and Loss Account that we recovered the sum of \$6,275.15, the Bad and Doubtful Debt for which we made provision in 1916, a sum owing to us by a German firm payment of which we have now, with the assistance of the Courts in Shanghai, obtained. Legal expenses in consequence of this show a slight increase over the previous year and repairs to property are also somewhat higher. Your Directors have again contributed the sum of \$1,000 to War Charities which I am sure meets with your approval. The whole of our property is well let and as old agreements fall in, new ones command higher rates, the demand for office accommodation being almost in excess of the supply. With this satisfactory state of affairs, your Directors have pleasure in recommending a dividend of \$8.00 per share as against \$7.00 paid in previous years. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and shall be glad if some member will second the proposal.

The report and accounts were unanimously approved, Mr. C. S. Gubbay seconding the Chairman's proposal.

The confirmation of the election of Messrs. Landale and Compton was also unanimously approved, on the proposal of Mr. H. W. Looker, seconded by Mr. G. H. Potts.

Sir Paul Chater was re-elected Director, on the proposition of the Rev. Fr. Robert, seconded by Mr. C. S. Gubbay.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. B. Brain were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow.

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
The 31st ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the West Point Building Co., Ltd. was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. this morning, when there were present: Sir Paul Chater (Chairman), Messrs. D. Landale, C. S. Gubbay, A. O. Long (Directors), A. S. Hooper (Secretary), M. S. Northcote, D. Bernard, H. W. Looker, G. H. Potts, A. B. Stewart and F. Maitland.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, With your permission, I will take the report and accounts as read. The net profits for the year under review are, I regret to say, somewhat below those for 1917, being \$71,187.90 as against \$76,009.87, due mainly to the additional cost of "Repairs to property" occasioned by the ordinary wear and tear of the buildings, and in some measure by the earthquake shocks experienced early in the year. Much of the repair work has now been done with steel and concrete where practicable, entailing expenditure, but on the other hand such repairs are of a more permanent nature. I am sure you will approve of the contribution to War Charities shown in the Profit and Loss Account. We have already paid an interim dividend of \$5.00 per share and it is now proposed to pay a final

dividend of \$2.50 per share and to carry forward \$2,336.64 to a new account. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed and shall be glad if some member will kindly second this resolution.

This was seconded by Mr. F. Maitland and unanimously carried. Mr. Maitland thanked the management for the great care and interest taken.

On the proposal of Mr. H. W. Looker, seconded by Mr. Northcote, the confirmation of the Hon. Mr. David Landale as a Director was unanimously approved.

The re-election of Messrs. D. Landale and C. S. Gubbay as Directors was unanimously approved, on the proposal of Mr. G. H. Potts and seconded by Mr. D. Bernard.

Mr. Percy Smith was re-elected auditor of the Company at a remuneration of \$200. HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

The 31st ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. was held at noon to-day at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. There were present the Hon. Mr. David Landale (Chairman), Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. C.S. Gubbay and A.H. Compton (Directors), M.S. Northcote (Secretary), A.S. Hooper, Rev. Fr. Robert, Messrs. E.M. Raymond, H.P. Smith, D. Macdonald and Lo Cheung Shui. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I am presenting for your adoption the statement of accounts and report for the past year, which with your permission we take as read, your Directors are pleased to inform you that the net result from the year's working has only been exceeded once since the foundation of the Company 30 years ago. The Net profits amount to \$461,757.83 as against \$363,067.93 for 1917. These profits include the sum of \$72,947.17 arising out of sales of property, but it is satisfactory to know that the principal source of our regular revenue, namely, rents, has increased. This is due to several reasons; the amount we have invested in property has increased considerably during the past five years and with the completed development of recent purchases our rent roll has increased. We have also been able to renew leases of various offices in the Central District at improved rentals and there is a good demand generally for godowns and house property. The scheme for the proposed reclamation of the water front of Praya East in which this Company has a very large stake is still being worked out by the Government and we hope will soon be formulated and laid before the land owners interested. The long delay in carrying out this much needed improvement may in part no doubt be attributed to the war, but I am afraid in a great measure also it is an instance of the leisurely way in which public works of this description are dealt with by the Government. The Company's landed property has recently been re-valued by the Secretary and in the case of those properties fully developed and revenue earning their net annual value capitalised at 7% shows an enhanced value greatly over the amount they stand in our books. As to the properties now at present undeveloped, prices have been offered which considerably exceed their book value. There is no change in our Share Investment Account this year. The shares stand in our books at much below their market value based upon recent transactions. Your Directors have again donated \$5,000.00 to the War Charities, a course they feel confident will meet with your approval. It is now proposed to pay the usual dividend of 7% and carry forward \$104,505.91 as against \$28,189.58 the amount brought forward from the previous year's account, and a sum of \$3,118.50 being a bonus to the European office staff of 10% on this year's salary is recommended for your approval. The report and accounts were unanimously approved. In seconding these Mr. T. F. Hough said he was voting the feeling of the shareholders in congratulating the management for the results achieved. He was sure the contribution towards the war charities would have the unanimous approval of the shareholders. The re-election of Messrs. C.S. Gubbay and A. Compton as Directors was unanimously carried, on the proposal of the Rev. Father Robert, seconded by Mr. H. W. Looker. The appointment of Mr. A. H. Compton as Director was approved unanimously, on the proposal of Mr. E. M. Raymond and seconded by Mr. H. Percy Smith. The election of Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown as auditors of the Company was proposed by Mr. Lo Cheung Shui, seconded by Mr. D. Macdonald and unanimously carried. The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The 18th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd. was held to-day at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., when there were present the Hon. Mr. David Landale (Chairman), Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. C.S. Gubbay and A.H. Compton (Directors), M.S. Northcote (Secretary), A.S. Hooper, Rev. Fr. Robert, Messrs. E.M. Raymond, H.P. Smith, D.G. Bernard, J.H. Seth and Lo Cheung Shui. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, Following the usual custom I propose to take the report and accounts as read. The year now under review has been a better one than for some years past, the net profits falling not far short of our annual dividend, being \$60,752.68 as against \$41,335.00 in 1916 and \$41,794.13 in 1917, an increase of \$18,953.16 over the latter year. This is due to the increase in Rent Account—a considerable area of our vacant land on K. M. Lot 49 having been let through-out nearly the whole year for coal storage at a good rate. Unfortunately much of this has, for the moment now ceased, but we hope that it may be again occupied during the current year. The development of this property is greatly retarded by the depth of water in this part of the harbour where a good deal of dredging is urgently required. The principal increase on the Debit side of Profit and Loss a/c occurs in Government Rates due to the rental derived from our coal storage. You will see that your Directors voted a sum of \$1,000.00 to War Charities, a vote which I am sure meets with your approval. Our investment in shares and mortgages remains unchanged. Properties show a small increase, the cost of re-erecting on our lot the iron sheds purchased in 1917, these sheds are let on good terms. Loans at call are reduced by \$26,080. After payment of the usual dividend of 5% on the paid up Capital we carry forward \$618,334.22 only \$4,872.32 less than on the previous account. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

This was seconded by the Rev. Fr. Robert and unanimously carried.

The re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. C. S. Gubbay was confirmed on the proposal of Mr. E. M. Raymond, seconded by Mr. H. P. Smith.

The re-election of Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown as auditors at a remuneration of \$50 was proposed by Mr. Lo Cheung Shui, seconded by Mr. A. S. Hooper, and unanimously carried.

The Chairman said:—This is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants can be had on application.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

It is notified in the London Gazette that temporarily commissioned officers are now shown in the Army List among the officers of Regular, Special Reserve, Service, and Territorial Force infantry battalions, and all officers holding temporary commissions now shown on Regular Attached Lists, are hereby transferred to the group regimental list of the service battalions of their respective regiments in their present temporary rank and with their present seniority by the

WINGARIS

PRESENTATION TO INSPECTOR BOULGER.

H. K. P. R. PARADE.

To signalise their appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Hongkong Police Reserve, the Police Reservists last evening turned out at the Central Police Station to present Inspector P. F. Boulger with a gold watch.

Inspector Boulger is in control of the Police Reserve armory, and general instructor, being recently promoted Inspector from the rank of Sergeant.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C. B. E., D. S. P. (R.), made the presentation to Inspector Boulger with a silver tea set and brooch for Mrs. Boulger. He said:—I have been specially requested by Staff Inspector McEwen, who has arranged this afternoon's function to make this presentation to you on behalf of the Force. I therefore ask you to accept this gold watch as a token of our esteem and appreciation of your long association with us.

Your remarkably good work for the Police Reserve has been immense and you will not require me to go into details of it. You have devoted many spare hours to us as officer in charge of the armory and in charge of the store department and as a general instructor, which capacities have occupied so much of your time.

You have in this way contributed a great deal of your energy to us and I feel sure your services are appreciated by all ranks. We remember the work you did for the first Peak Police and on behalf of those who were connected with it and who now are scattering all over the globe I tender you my best thanks. I also congratulate you on your recent promotion to the rank of Inspector. We present also to Mrs. Boulger, your beloved wife, a silver tea set and brooch, and like every good wife, had no grudge or even demanded a reason for your frequent absences from home at night in the execution of your work for the Police Reserve. I ask you to accept these things for your wife. Inspector Boulger said:—Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables. It is impossible for me to find words to express my thanks to you for these magnificent presents. During the last four years of war my position brought me in contact with you and if I have done any good work for you it was simply my duty to the Government as a British subject. These presents are more than I expected and I assure you they will be greatly appreciated by me and my wife. She has no grudge against me for she has to attend the ordeals facing a housewife. On her behalf I beg to thank you. My wife, who unfortunately is in bad health, will leave for home shortly on medical certificate and she will take with her these presents which will recall many happy memories. These things will occupy the most conspicuous place in my house. I thank you most heartily. The function was wound up by a route march.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, Following the usual custom I propose to take the report and accounts as read. The year now under review has been a better one than for some years past, the net profits falling not far short of our annual dividend, being \$60,752.68 as against \$41,335.00 in 1916 and \$41,794.13 in 1917, an increase of \$18,953.16 over the latter year. This is due to the increase in Rent Account—a considerable area of our vacant land on K. M. Lot 49 having been let through-out nearly the whole year for coal storage at a good rate. Unfortunately much of this has, for the moment now ceased, but we hope that it may be again occupied during the current year. The development of this property is greatly retarded by the depth of water in this part of the harbour where a good deal of dredging is urgently required. The principal increase on the Debit side of Profit and Loss a/c occurs in Government Rates due to the rental derived from our coal storage. You will see that your Directors voted a sum of \$1,000.00 to War Charities, a vote which I am sure meets with your approval. Our investment in shares and mortgages remains unchanged. Properties show a small increase, the cost of re-erecting on our lot the iron sheds purchased in 1917, these sheds are let on good terms. Loans at call are reduced by \$26,080. After payment of the usual dividend of 5% on the paid up Capital we carry forward \$618,334.22 only \$4,872.32 less than on the previous account. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

This was seconded by the Rev. Fr. Robert and unanimously carried.

The re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. C. S. Gubbay was confirmed on the proposal of Mr. E. M. Raymond, seconded by Mr. H. P. Smith.

The re-election of Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown as auditors at a remuneration of \$50 was proposed by Mr. Lo Cheung Shui, seconded by Mr. A. S. Hooper, and unanimously carried.

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TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

A.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; R.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks ss. \$750

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$405

North China b. \$120

Unions b. \$945 ss. 950

Yangtzes b. \$205

Far Easterns n. \$28

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$158

H. K. Fires b. \$350

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$91 ss. 91

Steamboats b. \$212 ss. 212

Indos (Pref.) b. \$32

Indos (Del.) b. \$158

Shells b. \$147

Ferries b. \$35

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$98

Malabons n. \$37

MINING.

Kailan b. \$47

Langkats b. \$23

Raubas b. \$2

Tromohs n. \$47

Urals n. \$37

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves ss. \$122

Kowloon Docks ss. \$162

Shai Docks b. \$151

N. Engineering b. \$24

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrais n. \$108

H. K. Hotels n. \$90

Land Invest. n. \$100

H'phreys Est. b. \$71

K'loon Lands b. \$34

West Points b. \$70

Land Reclamations n. \$150

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$170

Kung Yiks b. \$13

Lau Kuor Mows b. \$137

Orientalis n. \$58

Shai Cottons b. \$150

Yangtzeppoo b. & ss. \$830

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b. \$8.97 ss. 9

Borneos n. \$12

China Light &

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Lady de Sausmarz said:—I have been asked by the President and Vice-president to speak about the B.W.A. in China of which I have the honour to be the President. With very few exceptions the association is composed entirely of women British by birth and I hope it is generally understood that, while Shanghai is the place where the work originated and where in consequence the direction and administration of the association is carried on, 24 Treaty Ports and other places are linked with us. With Swatow as our most southern centre, Chengtu the most western and Mukden and Vladivostok the most northern, it will be seen that the greater number of British women in China who work do so with the association. Those in Peking, Tientsin and Nanking alone work independently of us and of each other. Tientsin, after being associated with us for two years has, owing to the difficulties of transport to and from Shanghai, very wisely joined with Tientsin. I do not know how many members these 24 centres together possess but I do know that in many of them there are very few British residents and that in some there are not more than six workers. Nor do we as yet know the numbers of members in Shanghai. Measures have lately been taken to ascertain this and I have reason to think that 300 regular workers would be a modest estimate of our numbers. That we must, in Shanghai, greatly exceed the combined total of other centres is evident, since, while there appears to be no lack of enthusiasm among them, they did not together, in our fourth year of work, produce of garments and hospital requirements, which is what they principally work on, more than two-sevenths of what was accomplished in Shanghai alone. These are the statistics of production during the fourth year, that is to say between October 1, 1917 and October 1, 1918:—(Hospital requirements stand for sheets, bed socks, overalls, tray-cloths and so on.) We sent away during that year:—Of garments and hospital requirements, 129,548; of rolled bandages, 159,212; of war dressings, 190,267; Our subscriptions in that year amounted to \$158,554, of which \$142,140 comes from Shanghai, and 16,414 from other places. Briefly this is our organisation:—As before stated, Shanghai is the centre of administration and where regulations are made as occasion for them arises. We have there a large committee of what are known as the representatives of centres; each representative is the wife of some prominent member of a profession or business. One of their duties is to get into touch with all the British women in their respective centres. These representatives meet once in three months when work is reported to them and any important measures requiring their consent are submitted to them. There are 32 representatives. Then we have the Executive Committee of above twelve members, who, with the exception of the Treasurer are all women. They meet once a month and more often if necessary. All the ordinary business of supplies, new undertakings and small matters are determined by them. Each important department of work is represented on this committee—the buying department, the war dressings department, the cutting-out department and others. The cutting-out department is a most important one as it obviates waste, ensures only standard patterns being used and makes for standard excellence in work. Besides these committees we have the advantage of a medical adviser, to whom we may turn for help in matters requiring expert knowledge, and an advisory committee of four business men, who give us advice in matters which our inexperience in business renders us unable to deal with, with confidence. This committee was appointed only last summer. Funds in Shanghai are raised by monthly subscrip-

tions, by donations and by entertainments. The outlying centres send subscriptions as they are able, most of them monthly. One or two of these are so situated that it is more convenient for them to purchase their own material instead of sending subscriptions, but as a general rule, they all receive from Shanghai as many cut garments and materials as they require for their workers which they return, when made, to our depot. Associated as they are with Shanghai these centres enjoy the advantage of supplies of material bought in large quantities and so at low rate, also the advantages so generously afforded us of freight, customs, insurance, packing cases and so on, all of which up to date we have had free of charge. But it requires more than these solid advantages to produce unanimity in work. That we all desired to give personal service during the war was of course the primary cause of our association, but to bring all members to agree that this service should benefit one organisation some other incentive was needed. This I feel sure was supplied by that innate sense of loyalty to the Throne of which we are perhaps more aware abroad even than we are at home. The fact that all our gifts were being made to Her Majesty satisfied everybody and the fact that their destination was under the direction of the Queen's Guild placed their disposal beyond dispute. And it is this common purpose, this common sentiment, which, if its work is to be continued, will keep our association alive. It would be unfortunate if such organisation as yours here and ours were to dissolve. What their future may be we cannot tell. Work for Siberia, if practical, will keep up enthusiasm. When that is over, doubtless instructions from Q.M.N.G., will guide us. Hospitals, still filled by reason of the war, will require assistance, distress is foretold which will need relief, but when the hospitals are closed and life is again normal, even then it would be unfortunate if this link with the Homeland were to be severed and our membership with Q.M.N.G., were to cease when so little is required of permanent members—merely a nominal yearly subscription and the very nominal yearly contribution of a minimum of two garments. It has occurred to me that, if approved of by the Guild, the contributed garments might be reserved for use in China and might be of great service to our British patriotic societies in the East in dispensing their charitable work. But this is merely a suggestion. In conclusion, I return to the work of the B.W.A., and tell you what we have sent to Siberia in the first quarter of our fifth year of work—that is between the first of last October and the 1st of January. The number of garments and hospital requirements sent to the British Red Cross Commission, the Vladivostok British Patriotic League and given directly to British troops together total 38,900 (many of the garments sent to the Vladivostok British Patriotic League were for the Czech-Slovaks). The number of rolled bandages sent amounts to 22,870. The number of war dressings 49,873. The news reached me yesterday that \$16,000 worth of things had been sent during the week preceding January 21—(Applause).

The Chairman then called upon Mrs. Hickling to read the report, which was done, after which The Hon. Mr. E.R. Hallifax addressed the meeting on the subject of War Charities. The Hon. Mr. Hallifax said:—After listening to the details given to us this morning of the work done by the ladies of the Colony during the war, I hope I may be permitted to add my congratulations to them on the record they have established. As one who has perhaps been in closer touch with the Working Parties than other men, I am able more fully to realise the extent of the effort made, and I am glad to have had some small share in the organisation that enabled those efforts to have their full effect. Working parties that did much good work of course existed before the war, but it

remained for the war in this as in many other matters to teach the value of wide organisation. Under the patronage of H.M. The Queen the Q.M.N.G. came into being and has shown what can be done and the War Charities had no hesitation in giving the H.K. branch its full support, and as I understand it, the proposal to-day is that the organisation should continue on independent lines in a form which should put the smallest possible obligations on members at ordinary times, but would still make possible without delay a combined effort in response to any call however sudden. Such a movement unquestionably deserves the fullest support, and I think there can be no doubt but that it will receive the support it deserves. I am sorry that it is impossible to give the Working Party figures in terms of dollars and cents in a manner that does not risk being misleading. With that careful reservation, the expenditure on Working Parties as shown in the War Charities books amounts to \$145,710 to the end of last year; and what we have been able directly to show for that sum is the 104,000 articles of which mention has already been made; but besides the fact that many of these articles appear as dozens or more, it has to be remembered that the payments cover quite a long period of work at the beginning of the war for which no returns are available. It seemed an impossible matter, those returns; and I think you will have been seen the tabulated forms asked for later on and posted each month on the Notice Board at the City Hall, and that you will agree that they added a terror to the lives of the ladies who were responsible for making them out. On the other hand we have received very material assistance throughout which does not appear in the books, and it is proper that it would be acknowledged here. The number of cases collected, shipped and delivered free for us by Messrs. Shawan Tones and Co. runs into large figures, and I remember that at one time we were politely requested to send smaller cases, as the size we were using taxed both the tackle of the ship and the temper of the crew. The clerical and other work involved too was no small matter, recently Mr. H. F. Campbell, and before him Mr. Young, did all this in an unostentatious way that makes it very easy to escape notice. Messrs. B. and S., and the C. F. O. Services were always at our disposal for free freight, and P. and O. also assisted very generously whenever space was available. All the washing work again has been done for us free by the Steam Laundry, another very material contribution which however does not appear in the books of account. The War Charities Store sub-committee (or the Buying Committee, as it seems to be more generally called) formed the link between the Main Committee and the Working Parties, and the Committee are anxious to mark their appreciation of the business-like manner in which the work was carried out. Under Lady May (for whom, since her departure, Mrs. Gurner has acted) Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Mackenzie had the difficult work of the initial organisation. I have already mentioned the terrors of the returns and clerical work required, and it speaks well for the soundness of the organisation to know that the buying, running sometimes to as much as \$7,000 a month, went without a hitch, that the supply under very difficult conditions was maintained with very few breaks, and that the closing of orders has been effected with a foresight which leaves the War Charities with a minimum of commitments. Mr. Mackenzie of Messrs. Arthur and Co. and Messrs. Beatty of Loxley and Co. were of the greatest assistance in this matter of buying, and by sacrificing their commissions and supplying the goods at cost price in effect made very substantial contributions to the War Charities Funds. To the ladies of the Sub-Committee, Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Chatham and Mrs. Knight, and Mrs. Maitland, who from the beginning undertook the responsible duties of Hon. Treasurer,

the War Charities Committee wish to tender a very sincere expression of their thanks, and the assistance rendered by the City Hall authorities through Mr. Denman Fuller in lending the space required for the work must not be forgotten. But nothing could of course have been done without the working parties themselves. The Union Church Party—an organisation that existed long before the War—the City Hall Work Party, which Mrs. Stabb instituted and organised so successfully (and that in addition to her other duties as Vice-President of the Q.M.N.G.) that it became probably the largest party with the largest output in the Colony; the "Little Bits" under Mrs. H. Mackenzie and Mrs. Green, whose work became quite a big bit; Mrs. Capell's party whose skill with old clothes seemed like conjuring tricks, the Catholic Women's Work; the Naval Yard party, and all the bandage rolling parties; the packing experts; in the hot weather dealing with cases where the packing had to be begun by standing inside—something to make a man think when he remembers the troubles he can get into with his own weekend basket; the parties connected with the War Charities, make a long list and we can safely say that the total result made a fine showing for the ladies of the Colony. I am happy to be able to state that the War Charities has authorised the transfer to the new organisation of the Q.M.N.G. if it is established on the lines expected of its remaining stock of materials, and of the sewing machines and wardrobes still possessed; and to tackle the difficulties which a new organisation always has to face in its early stages a grant of \$1,000. Calls on account of the War still reach us and will continue, it is to be feared, to be heard for a long time, and the allocation of the sum by the War Charities is justified by the certainty that the bulk of the work of the Q.M.N.G. must continue to be war work.

Mrs. Gurner then addressed the meeting, saying that the principal object of her address was to state that she was resigning the Presidency of the Guild. When Lady May left the Colony she had asked the speaker to take her place as President. Mrs. Gurner said she was at that time a complete stranger and she undertook the office with great diffidence, and if Lady May had not been in such trouble she would have refused. It had not been a light task. The Naval and Dockyard branch came under her jurisdiction, and it had been with great difficulty she had carried on the two things. If Lady May had been returning to the Colony she would have felt it her duty to continue, but since that was not so, she felt that the time had come for her to gracefully retire and leave it in the hands of their energetic vice-President, Mrs. Stabb. She thought they ought to continue the work of the Guild. She knew she was voicing Lady May's wishes when she said that that the Guild should not die and the last words of Lady May to her were a request to keep the Guild alive, and she thought they ought to remember those words and keep it very, very much alive.

After further reference to the work of the Guild, Mrs. Gurner moved:—"That the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild continue to work on until April, until the material in hand was used up, and be reorganised on peace lines in September next."

Mrs. Stabb seconded, and the motion, on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Stabb then addressed the meeting at some length reviewing the work done, practically month by month, since the beginning of the war.

Mrs. Gurner then stated that it was not desired to send any further parcels to Vladivostok as the lines were blocked, and a request had been received that parcels should be held up until further notification.

Mrs. Stabb said she understood that the articles would be useful in Vladivostok, stating that she understood it was only the lines out of the port that were blocked.

MOVING LORRAINE SCENES.

WHEN THE FOREIGN LEGION CAME.

The first entry of the French into liberated Lorraine at Chateau Salins was one of the most moving sights I have ever seen, writes Mr. Gerald Campbell.

The troops chosen for the honour of representing France and the Army for the formal entrance were the Moroccan Division, commanded by General Daugan, and richly they deserved it.

A little before 9 o'clock General Daugan, followed by a mounted Arab escort of Spahis, took up his position in the central square of Chateau Salins, and from then onwards till past 1 o'clock, with one long wait in the middle before the approach of the Foreign Legion, battalion after battalion of his Zouaves, artillery, and tirailleurs, marched steadily past the saluting base, while aeroplanes skimmed low over the housetops, and the population cheered and laughed and wept, and waved flags and handkerchiefs as their deliverers swung past in solid, grim columns to the rattle of the drums and the silver callings of the clarions.

While we were waiting for the Legion after the Zouaves and Spahis had passed, there suddenly struggled up, coming in the opposite direction, a dozen or so of English prisoners, pitifully thin and gaunt and wretchedly clothed, and with suffering written on every line of their deeply marked faces. Everyone who saw them was bitterly indignant with the nation which had reduced them to the state they were in.

The coming of the Legion was the great moment of the day. When half of them had passed down the street before him the general called a halt, then gave the order to the troops to present arms and to the band to play the "Garde a vous," and then saluted the Legion's colours, which were carried by the colonel, his breast blazing with decorations, while the band played a few bars of the "Marseillaise." And then, riding forward a few yards, he took the folds of the flag in his hands and kissed them.

A DIRGE OF VICTORY.

Lift not thy trumpet, Victory, to the sky,
Nor through battalions nor by batteries blow;
But over hollows full of old wire go,
Where, among dregs of war, the long-dead lie
With wasted iron that the guns passed by
When they went eastwards like a tide at flow;
There blow thy trumpet that the dead may know,
Who waited for thy coming, Victory.

It is not we that have deserved thy wreath.
They waited there among the towering weeds:
The deep mud burned under the thermite's breath,
And winter cracked the bones that no man heeds:
Hundreds of nights flamed by the seasons passed,
And thou hast come to them at last, at last!

By Capt. Lord Dunsany.

Mrs. Gurner replied that the port itself was blocked for the time being.

Mrs. Stabb said that she thought she would leave the matter to the workers.

Mrs. Jordan then proposed a vote thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mrs. Harston, and carried unanimously.

His Excellency suitably replied, after which the meeting terminated.

WHISPERED WIT.

Who will eventually take the helm of the German ship of State? Will won't! And his Berlin is now like Herr Ballin—decayed and bankrupt.

Meanwhile, now the machine guns have stopped crackling Germany has lost the Rhine!

And with the deplorable deficiency of food and clothing, the frans are frowzier than ever. But Herr Hun won't be trousier than ever!

The British Government are going to enable all Germans in England to go "back to the land"—the Faderland!

With the rapid demobilising of the troops, and an early return to civil life, I doubt if many of the soldiers will care to go back to their office (r.s.).

Oh, why, oh, why, is the dollar so high—
So high in pounds shilling and pence?
The man who takes "Home" a big bankbook is fly,
'Cos he's got all the dollars and sense.

I wonder what spirit moved me to break into song? It must have been a good brand. There is little to sing about in these days of Bolshevism and high prices. For instance, take the rents—the landlords do that, however!

The housing problem in Hong-kong promises to be a rousing one; if things go on as they are, people will soon be reduced to living in tents. The situation, then, will be tense.

And when one's short lease has expired, and one is lucky enough to get a renewal, it might be termed a happy lease.

There is a movement afoot in France to banish William Hohenzollern to Devil's Island. We can rest assured he will be quite at home there.

Had Napoleon been alive during this war, and for services rendered was offered a title, I think he would have chosen "Bonypart of Elba."

When is something going to be done regarding the disgusting matter of expropriation in the streets? Stringent fines would no doubt reduce the evil, and incidentally increase the revenue. I have seen thousands of dollars in the streets in one day. Clean the thoroughfares either with fines or disinfectants.

Sporting and other interesting services are being held in churches nowadays. The American parson was a "sporty boyee," though, who introduced cinema services into his church. No doubt the advanced religionists called them sin-ma services.

Absinthe make the palate grow fonder.

"Mother," said the wealthy young man, "I am engaged to be married!"

"Indeed," said his mother, frostily, "To whom, pray, and what is she?"

"She is—at present earning her living as a designer of fashion plates."

"The designing minx!" said the old lady, cuttingly.

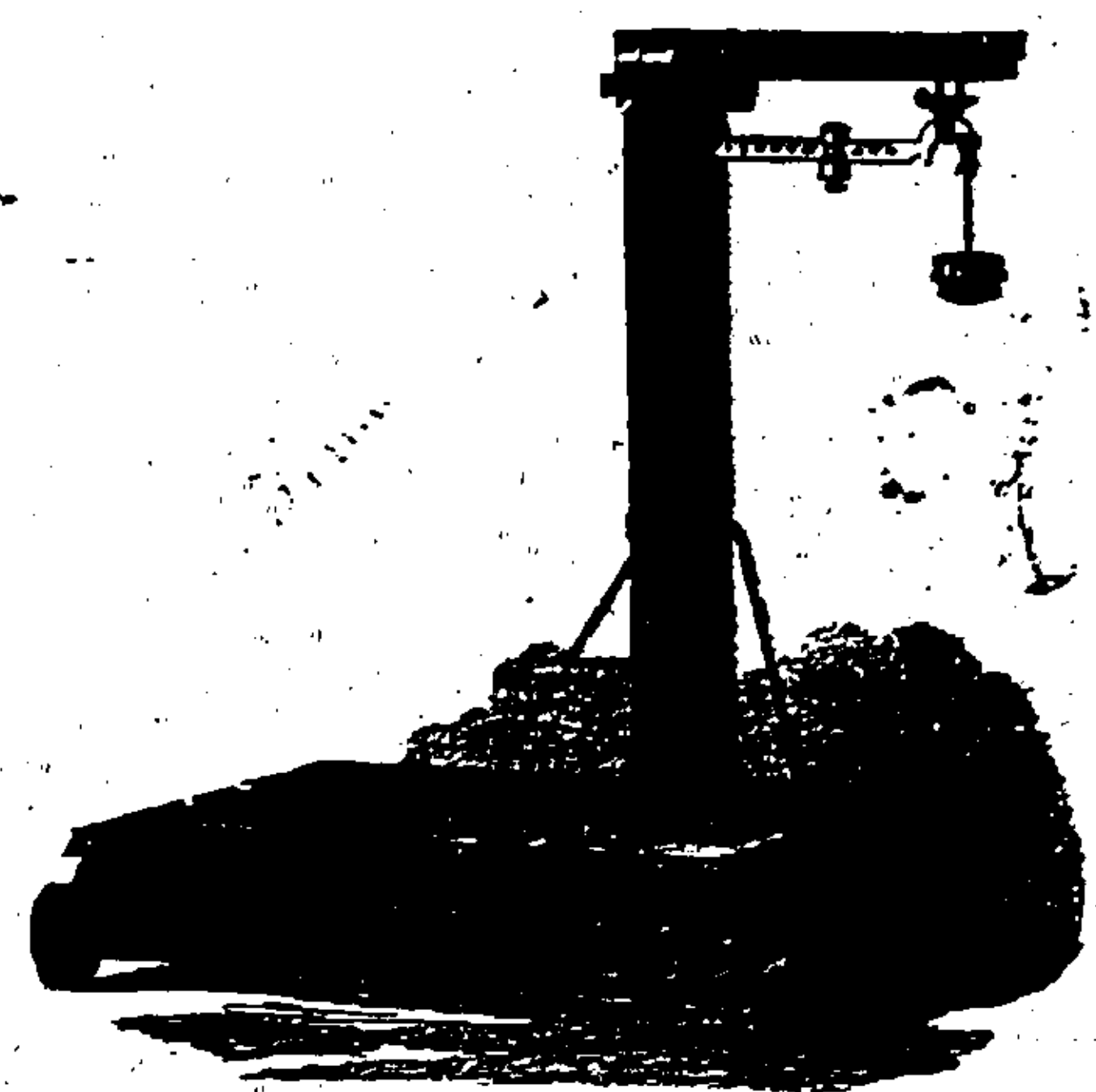
With seventy persons at the peace table in Paris, and seventy opinions to be expressed, how they are going to arrive at amicable and satisfactory conclusions, heaven alone knows! They will need to be very careful, or they will all be in the peace soup.

And so we shall soon be having a new Governor. Well, well! That's nothing new to us married men, however, who have one all the time.

Isn't it funny, that when a soldier earns a Military Cross, it makes a certain section of the Military Cross?

SIMPLE SIMON.

HOWE SCALES



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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

London, Jan. 28.

The Press Bureau states: Consequent on the discussions of the past ten days in London between Ministers and various Departments on the question of the proper maintenance of the armies of occupation and other matters connected with the strength and welfare of the British Army the Prime Minister convened a Conference in Paris at which Mr. Churchill, Sir Eric Geddes, Sir Douglas Haig and General Wilson were present.

Far reaching conclusions were reached which will be brought before the Cabinet early this week and an announcement covering the general policy will be made later. The Government's intention is to immediately substantially advance the pay of the armies of occupation and give good facilities for leave. Regarding the armies of occupation thirty thousand men are now demobilising daily compared with eight thousand a fortnight ago, while the rate of demobilisation will shortly be forty thousand daily. Obviously if this process is continued in two months we should be left without an organised body of disciplined troops in any part of the world in which we are involved. To build up the old voluntary army would take at least the greater part of 1919 and before any great volume of volunteering can be expected it is necessary that rates of pay should be made attractive and that large numbers of soldiers should have been able to exercise free choice regarding re-enlisting. We are thus confronted with the certainty of an utter gap between the great compulsory armies which won the war and the comparatively small long-service professional forces which are required to garrison the British Empire. The forthcoming proposals are intended to provide for this intervening period. They will ensure that we have in every war theatre sufficient forces during 1919 to see that we are not robbed of the fruits of our victories and that the Germans and their confederates are made to execute faithfully and punctually the conditions of the armistice and peace treaty, and they will also enable us to discharge our duty towards our Allies and those depending on us. It must be clearly understood that while Britain is prepared to do her share of the work still to be done she will not be asked to do more than her share and the United States, France and Italy will act with her in maintaining the common interests and securing the advantages gained together. Further Britain's special obligations in maintaining the Indian Empire and the wide regions we now hold on the Middle East as well as the part played by the Navy have been considered in computing Britain's share. Our task is therefore the formation and maintenance of armies of occupation of moderate size compared with present armies but of the highest discipline and efficiency which will discharge our duty and safeguard British interests until an ordinary peace-time volunteer army can be created. All the rest of the present armies will be demobilised as quickly as possible.

The Press Bureau states that General Sir Henry Wilson will attend a committee appointed by the Allied and Associated Governments to consider the strength of the forces to be maintained on the Western Front during the armistice.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS.

London, Jan. 28.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Paris states that the method which the Conference will follow to settle territorial questions is now apparent. First, a discussion will take place, the Government's meeting at the Quai d'Orsay. Whenever serious difficulties are met they will be referred to a special commission instituted for the purpose. The initial application of the method was made on Friday when colonial problems were examined for the first time. Except a brief reference to East Africa towards the end of the meeting no other subjects were discussed except the late German colonies in the Pacific.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey asked the Conference to sanction the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of February 1917, allocating the German possessions south of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand. They urgently explained the wonderful contribution to the war of their respective countries and the necessity of some compensation for it. Furthermore they said that every attempt to apply to the southern islands the right of self-determination would lead to a ridiculous failure. The French Government, which is full of admiration for the exertions of the Dominions is anxious to show its deep appreciation. M. Clemenceau especially is on excessively cordial terms with the Dominion Ministers. At the opening Mr. Lloyd George, stated in agreement with President Wilson, that there was no question of returning the colonies to Germany. The only point at issue is whether the German Colonies shall be placed under an International Government or trusted to the management of a single power with a mandate from the League of Nations. The discussion will be resumed on Monday when it will extend to the German possessions in Africa. General Smuts will be the chief exponent of British claims, while French claims will be presented by M. Deperetti, head of the African Department at Quai d'Orsay.

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

Paris, Jan. 27.

M. Pichon in a statement to journalists, said that the Allied Governments had not yet received a direct response from the Russian Governments to the Prinkipo invitation. They had no information of the intentions of the Bolsheviks beyond a telegram from Moscow to the French Socialist, Longuet, asking for confirmation of the invitation. M. Pichon emphasised that the invitation did not mean Allied recognition of the Bolsheviks and other Governments. Asked whether he recognised the Bolsheviks as a de facto Government M. Pichon said it was incontestable that the Bolsheviks nowadays played a great part in Russian affairs. M. Pichon explained that the Peace Conference Bureau consisted of M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Lansing, Baron Makino and Baron Sonnino.

CHINESE CLAIMS.

Paris, Jan. 27.

At the Peace Conference the Siamese delegation said that countries interested in special questions were entitled to attend the sittings of the committees dealing with them.

The Chinese delegation claimed one representative each on the League of Nations and Labour Committee, dwelling on the numerous Chinese labourers abroad and mentioned that the British Army in France employed 100,000 Chinese.

M. Clemenceau, replying, pointed out that the Great Powers had 15,000,000 men in the field and their dead could be counted in millions, therefore they might well decide the future of the world on their own initiative but inspired by the idea of a League of Nations they preferred to invite small Powers to co-operate in the work of peace. He begged the Conference not to appoint innumerable committees saying that a "long" one in Paris was all that was needed for the purpose.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FUTURE OF THE NAVY.

London, Jan. 27.

Admiral Beatty in receiving the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh on Saturday announced that the Grand Fleet was being dispersed. Mr. Archibald Hurd, discussing the effects of this great transformation says that a considerable proportion of the ships must be placed forthwith on a peace footing, under the nucleus crew system. With the removal of the target in Northern waters a considerable force would be retained in the Channel and an adequate squadron in the Mediterranean, but the Navy must be employed in a large measure on the outer seas. The flag must again be shown in Canada, the Pacific, the China, the Indian Oceans and the Persian Gulf and whatever the Admiralty's plans they must fit in with the Dominions which will certainly desire to bear a large share in the naval defence of the Empire, as their request for Admiral Jellicoe's advice seems to indicate. The opportunity now offers for creating something in the nature of an Empire Force, an Imperial Squadron of Queen Elizabeths or similar ships for ocean-going work, each section of the Empire making an appropriate contribution of officers, men and vessels and leaving to the Dominions the provision of localised and mobile defence forces.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Paris, Jan. 28.

Baron Makino, Japan's senior representative at the Peace Conference interviewed by Reuters, declared that Japan and the United States do not desire to interfere in Russian affairs although willing to help Russia to restore order. Japan has already withdrawn the majority of her troops from Siberia, merely maintaining guards at certain points to protect Allied interests. Japan has no territorial ambitions in China, moreover it is pledged to maintain the political and territorial integrity of China to whom Japan was sworn solely by sincere friendship. Japan at the Peace Conference would emphasise the vital necessity of a friendly agreement of co-operation between China and Japan. If this is forthcoming, together with the open door and equal opportunity, the Far East problem would be solved.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

SEATHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of seatholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, was held last evening in the Chamber of Commerce room.

There was a small attendance. His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria presided and those present included His Excellency Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G., Rev. V. H. Copley, Mr. M. A. (Chaplain), Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Hon. Treasurer), Professor H. G. Earle (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. W. L. Pattenden (Member of the Church Body).

Rev. Copley presided over the meeting with prayer, after which the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman, Mr. Bowley, called upon our Honorary Treasurer to read the statement of accounts, perhaps you wish to voice your feeling of regret that we are so soon to be severed from Sir Henry and Lady May and family. Sir Henry May is a keen member of our church and a regular communicant, and very generous subscriber. We shall miss him, Lady May and the Misses May very much indeed and I am sure you would wish me to express our appreciation for what they have done for our church for the many years they have been in the Colony and also our regret that they are severing their connection with us now. (Applause).

Apologies for absence were received from the two other members of the Church Body. Mr. N. J. Stabb and Mr. A. H. Compton.

Rev. Copley made a letter from Mrs. Anne Bowley expressing her great desire to erect a rededication in the Cathedral to the Glory of God and in loving memory of her late husband. As she now heard there was some talk of including a rededication in the proposed War Memorial, she wrote to say that if the Church Body approved she would be very glad to present a rededication to the Cathedral, dedicated to the memory of her husband, independent of the war memorial. The material, design, etc. would be submitted to the Church Body for their approval if necessary. She had named £1,000 but should the cost be more she would be willing to pay it. (Applause).

It was decided to thank Mrs. Bowley for her very kind offer.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Hon. Treasurer, read the following statement of last year's affairs.

General Fund.—The total receipts for the General Fund exceeded 1917 (omitting refunds and transfers) by two thousand five hundred dollars, and this probably entitles 1918 to rank as a record year. Another record was created: a collection, amounting to £1,400 for the Mine Sweepers on the first Sunday of the year beat all previous records, but was again beaten by a collection of £1,768.26 for a War Memorial at the Armistice Thanksgiving Service on November 13th. (Applause). The increase of receipts over last year is however wholly accounted for by special collections which amounted to £7,270.78 and show that the congregations of the Cathedral can be very liberal when their feelings are deeply stirred. Of this total about \$5,000 went

to War Charities, \$3,000 to a War Memorial Fund and \$2,000 to the usual Charitable funds. The ordinary income was practically the same as in 1917 there being a decrease of only \$1 in collections of Church expenses, \$10 in rents of fittings and \$30 in donations. The ordinary expenditure exceeded the ordinary income by \$410, which was counterbalanced by a refund of \$488 from the Assistant Chaplain Fund. A further advance of \$338 had to be made however to the latter fund, and the net result is a debit balance of \$51 in the General Fund.

Coming to the details of expenditure, there is a slight decrease in clerical emoluments due to the fact that no passage money was payable for the Chaplain in 1918, and a slight increase in repairs, printing and sundries. The free distribution of Church Notes cost \$121.75. This is a new item, but I think you will consider it is justified as "Church Notes" is the only general medium of communication, outside the Cathedral, between the Chaplain and the congregation. I have received several donations to Church Notes Fund and I shall be glad to receive others, but such donations will go into the General Fund under Collections for Church Expenses.

When the Assistant Chaplain, the Rev. H. G. H. Griffith, left a few friends raised a testimonial fund but Mr. Griffith very generously returned this to the Church Body for the use of the Cathedral. I was thought however that Mr. Griffith should not be without some memento of his stay here, and a pocket communion set was ordered in England and presented to him, and paid for out of the Fund: a balance of £4.613 remains which forms the subject of one of the resolutions that will be put before you to-day.

I have already mentioned the collection of \$1,768 for a War Memorial, to this has to be added a further collection on the last Sunday in this year, Commemoration Sunday, which brought the total of the fund to \$2,551.70 for a Memorial to those fallen in the War, to be erected either in the Cathedral or its compound. This will also be the subject of a resolution later.

The Side Chapel has been completed thanks to the generosity of some members of congregation.

Organ Fund.—The Organ was reopened in March, and the enormous improvement effected reflects great credit upon the zeal and skill of our Organist, Mr. Deenan Fuller, and the organ builder, Mr. William Blackett.

Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Fuller a sum of \$2,251 was raised in donations and at Organ Recitals in 1918: including a remarkable gift of \$999, which was found in the Offertory Box, after the Recital on Armistice Day, November 11th: probably the largest "chit" ever signed in Hongkong.

In addition the collection of \$705 at the Oratorio Service on Good Friday for Orphaned Soldiers and Sailors included in the Special Collections must be credited to Mr. Fuller who arranged and conducted the Oratorio.

One of the most unfortunate losses of Mr. Fuller since his return from Hongkong, it has been im-

possible to close the Organ Rebuilding Account, but it is thought that a small sum will still be required to square the account. It will also be necessary to keep this Fund open in order to maintain our valuable organ in an efficient condition.

Choir Fund.—The Choir Fund, which is healthy, is also affected by Mr. Fuller's illness, and there are several outstanding accounts still unsettled.

Endowment Fund.—The Endowment Fund shows no change, it consists of \$16,000 only and the income is earmarked for the Assistant Chaplain Fund.

Assistant Chaplain Fund.—The Assistant Chaplain Fund started with a debit balance of \$4.0 and \$300 was paid for Mr. Griffith's salary and passage money.

No donations were received, so the expenditure exceeded the income of \$960 from the Endowment Fund by \$338.02 which is due to the General Fund.

General.—These accounts show, as I have already said, that the Congregation of the Cathedral are most liberal in their gifts, but it cannot be said that the Cathedral finances are on a satisfactory footing.

We are living from hand to mouth, there is no reserve and no endowment, except the \$16,000 set aside for an Assistant Chaplain.

Were it not for the unfailing kindness of the Bishop and other Clergy of the Diocese, who are always ready to assist at the Cathedral Services, those services could not be carried on by the Chaplain, single handed as he is. We want an Assistant Chaplain, we want a Church Hall and a Church House. The Cathedral has no meeting room, no place for Sunday Schools, or for any of those religious or social functions which are so essential for the corporate life of a congregation. There are no quarters for a Chaplain or an Assistant Chaplain. We were recently reminded, at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society, that the modern system of education which endangers to provide for all the mental and physical wants of children, is a "system without a Soul": the Soul must be provided by the Churches, and how can a Church care efficiently for the spiritual or moral wants of its members without a meeting hall of any sort in which Sunday Schools and other gatherings, which cannot suitably meet in the Church itself, can be held. Another reason for appealing for additional funds has only been brought forward within the last few days. I think most of you will be surprised to hear that no contribution towards the support of the Bishopric of Victoria has ever been made from the Diocese of Victoria. The maintenance of the Bishopric depends upon a benefaction of two worthy souls in 1849, the income of which is sadly insufficient, as the endowment is in sterling. No episcopal residence is provided by the Diocese, and it is only as Warden of St. Paul's College that our Bishop has a roof over his head. The growth of St. Paul's College has been so rapid of recent years, that it is now considered necessary for the Warden's residence to be incorporated in the College proper, and for the Bishop to seek a dwelling elsewhere. It is surely the duty of all the Churches within the Diocese of Victoria to contribute towards this most necessary provision, and it behoves St. John's Cathedral as the Mother Church of the Diocese to lead the way in this matter. The need for additional offerings is unlimited, but the number of the Members of the Church of England, and allied Churches in the Colony is very limited. We are perpetually losing old friends; during the last year some have passed away from Earth and some have left the Colony for the Old Country. In the retirement of His Excellency Sir Henry May and his family the Cathedral loses some of its most valued and liberal supporters. Others are leaving for home this year after a lengthy residence in the Colony, but we hope that many old friends will rejoin us and fill their places. We have passed safely through four strenuous years of War, and all our interests have been absorbed in the great struggle and most of our spare cash devoted to War Charities. Now that the need for the latter is happily not so pressing, what better thank-offering for the safety and comfort of this Colony during the war period and

for the victorious peace that has crowned the efforts of the Allies, could be made than a contribution towards one or more of the worthy objects I have mentioned. Most of you have mentioned, and I think Mr. Fuller has said, that the Chapel of the Holy Spirit is a lovely building, but that it is in a very bad state of repair, and that it is in need of a new roof. It is a pity that the Chapel of the Holy Spirit is in such a state of repair, and that it is in need of a new roof. It is a pity that the Chapel of the Holy Spirit is in such a state of repair, and that it is in need of a new roof.

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over the not always placid waters of the Mediterranean. Hither come the devout travellers with their votive offerings some praying for a safe and prosperous journey, others giving thanks for a safe return. Will not the Churchmen of Hongkong who are leaving, and those who are returning, make similar thank offerings to the Mother Church of the Colony, which has for 70 years kept watch and ward over the comings and goings of this great port? Two striking examples have been set—the generous gift of \$999 to the Organ Fund and the still more generous offer of a thousand pounds for a Rededication, which (as you have heard) has just been made by one of the oldest members of the congregation.

If these examples were widely followed the Treasurer of the Cathedral would never again have to draw attention to the poverty of the Church.

Dr. Sanders moved the adoption of the accounts, which was seconded by Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

Supporting the motion the Chairman said that the Treasurer's statement did not cover all the generosity of members of the Cathedral congregation. It so happened that during the past year it had fallen to his lot to make two appeals, very exceptional both of them, on behalf of representatives of clergymen who had laboured zealously in this Colony. He asked for donations for a memorial fund for the late Rev. N. C. Pope and received a most remarkably generous response, thereby being able to invest over \$4,000 for Mr. Pope's representatives without any trouble whatever. Most of that money came from members of the Cathedral congregation. And it so happened in the same year it fell to his duty to make a similar appeal for the widow and six children of the Rev. J. H. France. Within a few weeks of being circulated in the newspapers he received \$7,000 and was hoping in a few weeks to be able to send to England a second \$1,000 for that fund, and that also came largely from the members of the congregation. It showed how generous the people of Hongkong were when an appeal was put before them.

The motion was carried.

The election of the six lay members of the Church Body was then proceeded with. Mr. N. J. Stabb wrote regretting that he could not see his way to stand for election again. Messrs P. L. Knight, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Dr. Sanders, Mr. Y. G. Fleming and Mr. W. Jackson were nominated and Mr. Knight was elected by ballot, the six members now being: H. B. Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G., Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Hon. Treas.), Mr. A. H. Compton, Prof. N. G. Earle (Hon. Sec.), Mr. W. L. Pattenden and Mr. P. L. Knight.

Mr. H. C. Sandford was reappointed Auditor.

The next business was a resolution "That the Government be requested to introduce into the Legislative Council a Bill for amending the Cathedral Ordinance in the form laid on the table at this meeting."

Mr. Bowley moved the resolution formally. His only reason for moving it was to bring it before the meeting. As they all remembered that at the last meeting it was proposed by Mr. Looker and supported by others that the Ordinance be amended by increasing the number of lay members on the Church Body from six to twelve when the Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain were being appointed. He had no feeling in the matter and left it in the hands of the meeting.

Mr. Dowbiggin seconded.

Prof. Earle moved an amendment that no further action be taken for the present. It would be remembered that at the last meeting the whole thing was discussed and the supporters of the amendment disclosed their hand when they suggested that citizenship and not churchmanship should be the qualification. He agreed with the idea of increasing the Church Body, but not for the sole purpose of appointing the Chaplain. It was really tinkering with the Ordinance. The Church at home was considering the question of administrative reform and in the near future the whole Ordinance would have to be remodelled in accordance with the more democratic principles. (Applause). He also objected to the other proposal that the meeting which elected the increased church body, must be private. It might be thought desirable for any meeting to be private, but that should not be the case for the meeting which elected the increased church body. It should be open to all who were interested in the Church of the Colony. (Applause).

Mr. Knight seconded.

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Mr. Knight seconded.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

OLD CARS FOR SALE

The Government does not yet seem to be impressed with the really serious issues underlying their policy of releasing for sale by auction war-worn vehicles in a condition which leaves much to be desired. The latest indication of this rather foolish lack of policy, says the *Journal of Commerce*, comes from the Director-General of National Salvage, who, in order to assist local authorities in the maintenance of essential transport services, is arranging to offer a number of three-ton covered lorries for sale at an early date. It is quite a good arrangement to give priority of claim to public bodies, but, inasmuch as "the lorries cannot be guaranteed, but it is expected they will be serviceable," those responsible for the expenditure of public money will have to be exceedingly careful, or, in motor parlance, they will be buying trouble. Why the Director of National Salvage cannot make arrangements for the overhaul of vehicles is a matter which the ordinary man cannot understand. It is a curious fact that these second-hand lorries are commanding good prices, and herein lies a grave problem for the motor manufacturer. The motor industry is an extremely important one, and its bearing upon future exports is going to be a very valuable factor in our economic position, and for this reason alone deserves not only every possible encouragement that the Government can legitimately offer, but should be safeguarded from actions which are likely to have a serious effect upon good-will.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/3
30 d/s	3/1 3/16
60 d/s	3/1 7/16
4 m/s	3/3 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	138 1/2
T/T Japan	149
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	77 3/4
co & New York	77 3/4
T/T Java	182 1/2
T/T Manila	N. m.
T/T Hongkong	422
T/T France	42 1/2
Demand, Paris	42 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/4 3/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/4 3/4
4 m/s. L/C	3/4 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/4 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	78 3/4
4 m/s. Manila	Nom.
4 m/s. France	43 3/4
4 m/s. France	44 1/2
Demand, Germany	77 1/4
T/T Demand, New York	77 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	157
Demand, Singapore	138 1/4
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	47 1/4
Sovereign	6 05 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz.	43 80
Bar Silver, per oz.	45 7 1/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	\$2.40% prem.
" 5 "	\$4.50% prem.
Canton "	7% dis.

NOTICE.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited on THURSDAY the 30th January 1919 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December 1918. The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 29th January 1919 both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED.
General Managers.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subject of resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution:

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—

"In Article 82 the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of the Directors from 4 to 5.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1919.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

J. H. TAGGART.

Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1919.

NOTICE.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

WEST POINT GOVENS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at Godown Warrant No. 677 for 2131 Gunny Bags Flour in the name of Mr. W. Dunbar of Hongkong has been lost and should the same not be produced before 1st February a new warrant will be issued to the said Mr. W. Dunbar and no transaction taking place under the old warrant will be recognised by us.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

as Agents.

Hongkong 27th January, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

APPLICATION for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Every 15 min.

12.00 a.m. to 12.15 a.m. Every 15 min.

12.15 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

12.30 a.m. to 12.45 a.m. Every 15 min.

12.45 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

1.00 a.m. to 1.15 a.m. Every 15 min.

1.15 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

1.30 a.m. to 1.45 a.m. Every 15 min.

1.45 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.00 a.m. to 2.15 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.15 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.30 a.m. to 2.45 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.45 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

3.00 a.m. to 3.15 a.m. Every 15 min.

3.15 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

3.30 a.m. to 3.45 a.m. Every 15 min.

3.45 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

4.00 a.m. to 4.15 a.m. Every 15 min.

4.15 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

4.30 a.m. to 4.45 a.m. Every 15 min.

4.45 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

5.00 a.m. to 5.15 a.m. Every 15 min.

5.15 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

5.30 a.m. to 5.45 a.m. Every 15 min.

5.45 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

6.00 a.m. to 6.15 a.m. Every 15 min.

6.15 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

6.30 a.m. to 6.45 a.m. Every 15 min.

6.45 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

7.00 a.m. to 7.15 a.m. Every 15 min.

7.15 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m. Every 15 min.

7.45 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

8.00 a.m. to 8.15 a.m. Every 15 min.

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8.30 a.m. to 8.45 a.m. Every 15 min.

8.45 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

9.00 a.m. to 9.15 a.m. Every 15 min.

9.15 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

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A SELF SUPPORTING EMPIRE.

In the near future Australia is going to be a great source of supply for the Far East. We specialise in Australian Produce and through our agents in Melbourne (Messrs. Brock and Koekkoek) we are able to secure the cream of the Australian markets. Supplies of LIFEGUARD CONDENSED MILK, AULSEBROOK'S BISCUITS, B. & K. JAMS, FOSTER'S LAGER BEER, BOAG'S STOUT, CALDWELL'S CLARET, BUTTER and CHEESE (CIPPSLAND and NORTHERN CO-OPERATIVE Society) HONEY, V.B. LEMON SQUASH, — have just arrived.

All the above line's are stocked by LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and the leading stores.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.

TELEPHONE NO. 188.

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NOTICE.

G. R.

—All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, VICTORIA BUILDINGS on TUESDAY 4th February 1919, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT OF DIRECTORS together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY 28th January to TUESDAY 4th February, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER OF SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON, Secretary.

Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for the Kowloon Land & Building Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 21st January 1919.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the City Hall at 5.30 p.m. on FRIDAY, 7th February, 1919 for the following purposes:—

(a) To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.

(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

(c) To consider the manner in which next St. George's Day shall be celebrated.

(d) To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

All members are requested to attend.

F. A. WELLS, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January 1919.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY 1919, at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be (CLOSED) from the 27th January to 11th February 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January 1919.

GORDON'S DRY GIN.

BOTTLE IN NEW YORK



"CONNOISSEUR'S CHOICE"

STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital: 1,000,000,000.

Paid up: 250,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in France 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in China 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Hongkong 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Shanghai 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Canton 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Hankow 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Tientsin 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Peking 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Harbin 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Manchuria 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Korea 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Japan 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Europe 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in America 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Australia 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in New Zealand 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in South Africa 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in India 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Ceylon 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Persia 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Mesopotamia 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Egypt 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Sudan 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Abyssinia 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Ethiopia 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Somalia 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Kenya 15,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital) in Uganda 15,000,000.

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